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The Bombay Gazette.

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PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
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"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904. Saturday, 2 p.m.	Steamer.	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
25th June	PENINSULAR	5294	.....	.....
2nd July	OCEANA	6610	BRITANNIA	6526
9th ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	.....	.....
16th ,,	ARABIA	7903	MACEDONIA	10512
23rd ,,	OCEANA	6610	.....	.....
30th ,,	BENGAL	4051	MONGOLIA	9505
6th Aug	PERSIA	7931	.....	.....
13th ,,	VICTORIA	6522	EGYPT	7912
20th ,,	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
27th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	CHINA	7912
3rd Sep.	BALLAARAT	4880	.....	.....
10th ,,	ORIENTAL	5294	MOLDAVIA	9570
17th ,,	VICTORIA	6522	.....	.....
24th ,,	ARCADIA	6603	MARMORA	10509

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 21st June, 1901.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
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CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
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COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
DUMBEA	5,307	Charbonnel	14th July 1904.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,636	Fiaschi	11th Aug. 1904.
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,635	Fiandio	8th Sep. 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "ARMAND-BEHIC," 6,635 tons, Captain Fiandin, to sail on or about the 24th June, 1904.
For further Particulars apply to
J. ESTRANGIN, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

THE AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Oct. 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 500	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
GISELA	G. Damianovich	4,216	20th July 1904
† VINDOBONA	B. Cobol	4,351	22nd July ,,
† PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5,895	29th Aug ,,

† Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE,

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.
1st Class, Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 600.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued, via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
NIPPON	D. Mistrorigo	6,316	27th June 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 34, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on SATURDAY, 25th June, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 28th June, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebander, Cutch, Mandvi, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lirga, Bahrein, and Bushire.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 23rd June, at 10 a.m.

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NEVASA," 3,000 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 29th June.

FOR POREBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,300 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 13th July, (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quilimane and Mozambique.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,600 tons, on or about 24th June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents
Bombay, 22nd June, 1904.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.
Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.
Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

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CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, LIMITED.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES.

ON January 1st, 1903, the Anchor Line made an all-round reduction on their Indian Service Fares, and their rates of Passage Money are now as follows :—

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)....Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles..... ,, 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate to exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700 Suez, Rs. 350; Port Said, Rs. 380.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by Sea), Rs. 850.

Bombay to London, via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.
Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.
The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	Sailing about 1904.
NUBIA	R. J. Garrick	3,551	6th July.
BRITANNIA	J. Main	3,039	21st ,,
MASSILIA	J. Thompson	5,091	10th Aug.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

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BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.
INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.
HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels
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"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTEE" containing Sailling Dates of all Steamers sent every other information for Travellers, and Post Free.

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A LUXURY TO SMOKERS.

BEING PERFECTLY WELL PREPARED TO KEEP DRY
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UNAFFECTED DURING THE MONSOONS.

CONTINENTAL HAVANA CIGARS.

			Rs. a.
BOUQUETS with Rings ...	25 in a box,	per box	8 0
VERAS (Gold Foil and Rings)	25 ,,	,,	6 8
ROTHSCHILD'S FLOR FINE	50 ,,	,,	10 0
FLOR DE ALMA, Silver Foil	25 ,,	,,	4 0
LA SIRENE with Rings ...	25 ,,	,,	3 0
ROTHSCHILD'S AMERICAN EAGLE	25 ,,	,,	3 0
QUEEN'S (small size like Cigtts.)	50 ,,	,,	4 0
PERFECTOS	50 ,,	,,	3 8
SENSITIVAS	50 ,,	,,	3 0
TRABUCOS	100 ,,	,,	9 0
REGALIA DEL PRINCIPE...	100 ,,	,,	7 8

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

MONGINI BROTHERS FOR ICES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CAKES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR SWEETS.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CHOCOLATES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CONFECTIONERY.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO. 325.

ASTHMA of any stage or standing is cured outright by our Specific. R. S. Ashcroft, Esq., Howrah, writes :—"As I have already benefited by your Medicine, I shall not forget to recommend it to any of my friends who may be so unfortunate as to be attacked with ASTHMA." Price Rs. 5. One phial is generally sufficient in an ordinary case.
Please write to J. C. MUKHERJI & CO., V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

Icilma

FOR keeping the Skin Soft, Cool and Free from all irritation, there is nothing equal to Rose-scented ICILMA NATURAL WATER SOAP. Easiest and silkiest of lathers with any water. A REVELATION OF WHAT A SOAP CAN BE. Sold by ARMY & NAVY STORES Bombay and Calcutta.

ITHACA CLOCKS
WILL MAKE A

NOVEL
ARTISTIC
ELEGANT
DECORATIVE
PROMINENT

and WORTHY addition to any HALL

They are, beyond doubt, the MOST ELEGANT CLOCKS ever produced at the price. Cased in Oak or Mahogany, plain or golden finished,

Rs. 120. Rs. 155. Rs. 260.

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WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE TWO BEST

INDIAN CIGARS

IN ASIA

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BAHADUR BOUQUETS
AND
LIGHT OF ASIA.

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU

OF THIS.

Sample Boxes containing 6 LIGHT OF ASIA and 6 BOUQUETS, for Annas 14.
DELIVERED FREE ANYWHERE IN INDIA.

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MADRAS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE.

A. M. DOMINICK & CO.,

4, BRUCE LANE, FORT,
SOUTH OF ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

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ITALIAN, FRENCH, GERMAN GREECIAN, TURKISH PROVISION OILMANSTORES,
of best Manufacture, Delicious and Rich Cream Cheese.

GRUEYERE, PARMESSAN, BALKANISE, CATSCAVALI, STILTON, DOUBLE GLOUCESTER, etc.
CAVIAR RUSSIAN BLACK
ANCHOVIES SALTED (in bulk by pounds.)
FINEST OLIVE OIL in Bottles and in Tins.
PURE WINE VINEGAR.
SAUSAGES MILAN in Skins,
Do. MORTADELLAS.
MACARONI ASSORTED, VERMICELLI, SOUP PASTE, RICE, OLIVES CALAMATA in Oil.
OLIVES Green and Black (in bulk by pounds.)
DRY BEANS, PEAS, LENTILS, BROAD BEANS, etc.
WINES CHIANTI (real Florence in flasks) VERMOUTH ITALIAN.
BEER FINEST PILSENER "The Crown Brand."

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

ALSO

TO-MORROW NIGHT!

THE ALDOW'S

ENTERTAINMENT.

UNIQUE NOVELTY IN INDIA.

PRICES.—Rs. 3, 2 and Re. 1.

Plan at SOUNDY & Co.

S. S. "CITY OF BOMBAY."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD, BATES and SONS' AGENCY.
Apollo Street, Bombay, 22nd June, 1904.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO ex S.S. CITTA DI NUOVA ORLEANS are REQUESTED to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS from the No. 5 Berth Victoria Dock without delay.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain HARDCASTLE, will attend every morning from 8 A.M. for 7 days from the 24th instant, to survey Damages, etc., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds. After removal from the Landing Sheds the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

SOCIETA COLONIALE ITALIANA,
15, Elphinstone Circle,
Agents.: VENICE STEAM NAVIGATION Co.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 27th instant, being a PUBLIC HOLIDAY under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED,
Of 105, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W.

THE BOMBAY and CALCUTTA DEPOTS of the SOCIETY will be CLOSED on the 27th instant, (the King's Birthday celebration).

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT, BOMBAY.

No. 229 of 1904.

Re MANCHAND LALBHAI and GHELABHAI LALBHAI, both of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants who till lately carried on business in Bombay under the name of LALBHOY NATHOO, adjudged Insolvents.

WHEREAS the abovenamed have been adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under Sec. 9 of the Act XI & XII Vic., Chap. 21. It is ordered that all the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee and that the said Insolvents do within thirty days file a Schedule in the form in Schedule C. to the said Act.—Dated this 22nd day of June 1904.

W. LANE,
Offg. Clerk of the Court.

WANTED.—For the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home, a RESIDENT SUPERINTENDENT. Salary Rs. 200 per Mensem (Inclusive), and Free Quarters. Preference will be given to applicants who furnish satisfactory proof that they are of sober habits, and have been accustomed to manage a large staff. Applications (to be made by letter only) will be received up to the 15th July 1904, and should be addressed:—

THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
Royal Alfred Sailors' Home, Bombay.
Bombay, 18th June, 1904.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE of the effects of the late Captain H. M. MOORE, will be held at the ST. GEORGES HOSPITAL, on SATURDAY next, the 25th of June, 1904, at 2 o'clock P.M, by order of the PRESIDENT of the Committee of Adjutantat,

The articles FOR SALE consist of a Horse and Cabriolet with 2 sets of Harness, etc., a new Piano by Gaveau, Paris, Household Kit consisting of Drawing-room, Dining-room and Bed-room furniture, including Electro-Plated Ware, Knives, Forks, Glasses, Dinner and Tea Sets, &c., with Kitchen Utensils, etc., Medical Books and Instruments including 1-12th inch Oil Immersion Lens Microscope, a Lee Metford 303 Sporting Rifle with long range and sporting sights, a double barrelled central fire 12 Bore shot Gun, a Quick-en-bush Rook Rifle and a Weberley Revolver, as well as Saddle and Bridle. Also a large quantity of clothing and a number of Garden Plants in pots, &c., &c.

Property will be on view from WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant,

All articles purchased at the Auction must be paid for in CASH before delivery.

WHY WASTE MONEY ON HARMFUL MEDICINES?

WE GUARANTEE our course in Physical Culture to cure the most obstinate cases of obesity, indigestion, giddiness, loss of vitality, loss of appetite, etc. No apparatus, and only 15 minutes a day of exercise. Send two Anna Stamps for particulars to

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF SCIENCE and PHYSICAL CULTURE,
32, Broadway, MADRAS.

BANK OF BOMBAY

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,00) in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

RECTOR'S WIFE, experienced with little CHILDREN, wishes the entire CHARGE of TWO or THREE LITTLE GIRLS, from 3 to 7 years old whose Parents are in India or abroad. Rectory most healthily situated in the midst of lovely scenery. Unexceptionable references given and required.

Mrs. SOMERSET, Rectory, Crickhowel, S. Wales.
Full particulars with photograph of House at "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

GREAT
AMERICAN CURE.
Send to me for a FREE SAMPLE and

PRESCRIPTION

A Minister, who formerly suffered, will be pleased to send to any sufferer a **PRESCRIPTION** of a sure, safe, simple and **GUARANTEED CURE** for **NERVOUS DEBILITY**, Loss of Energy, Melancholy, Lost Manhood, Youthful Imprudence, Exhausted Vitality, Spermatorrhœa, Varicocele, Premature Decay, Despondency, Weakness, Nervousness, Brain Fag, Blotches on the Skin, Loss of Memory, Dimness of Sight, Noises in the Ears, Liver Complaints, Kidney and Bladder Complaints, Gravel and all Diseases of the Urinary Organs. It is a guaranteed remedy and is the result of twenty years' research. To prove my words, I will send a

FREE SAMPLE

of the Medicine to any sufferer who sends me a stamped-addressed envelope, and names this paper. It will cost you nothing; so write to-day. Cure is certain. Address: Rev. THOMAS STONE, The Limes, Kemp Town, Brighton, England.

WAR NEWS.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette* by Non-subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of a Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to covers Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive. Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

IODISED SARSAPARILLA.—For Impure and Vitiated Blood, Blotches, Boils, Pimples, Ulcers, old Sores, unsightly Eruptions. Our Preparation will be found invaluable. Per bot. Rs. 1-8. THOMSON and TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

WANTED an experienced First Class ENGINEER, for an Upcountry Mill. Age between 30 and 50. Hindu or European preferred. Apply sharp to Box "No. 1019 J." Advt., Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Monsoon Weather.—The splendid lighting of RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' STUDIO, Nippon Building, Hornby Road, enables them to secure the finest results in Portraiture during the cloudy weather.—Lift always available.

TO BE LET.—A nice comfortable BUNGALOW FURNISHED, with Outhouses and Stable at Malabar Hill, Doongarsey Road. Apply to Mr. RUTTONJEE JAMSETJEE DUBASH, Commissariat Godown, Fort.

TO LET.—From 1st June, House at Ridge, Malabar Hill, lately occupied by Mr S. Hebsch. Apply to COMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN, & Co., Girgaum.

AULD SCOTTIE.—The St. Andrew's Day Dinner WHISKY. For Sale at all Wine Merchants.

FINANCIAL.—Advances made on approved personal security of all kinds, also on Merchandise Stock-in-Trade, Household Furniture, Carriages, Life Policy, etc. without removal.—S. R. BUTLEWALLA and Co, Financial Agents and General Merchants, 13, Bank St. Fort, Bombay.

PIANOS!! PIANOS!!! Special Models for India. For cash or monthly payment system. Exceptional Offer. LYRIC STORES, 22, Medows St., Fort, opposite R. C. Chapel.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil. Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York. Sold at their Godowns, Mazagaon.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants—Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee. Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1873.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas, Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini.

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Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to		Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	23 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 8	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 9	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 3	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 8	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 2	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	56 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 13	50 13	71 11	58 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

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Whose income is dependant upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance specially recommended.

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Paid up Capital .....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund .....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$ 65,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 100,00,000

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

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Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

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CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED... ... ... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND ... ... ,, 16,00,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL ... ,, 5,00,000

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,, R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
,, NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
,, D. KING.
,, J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.

MR. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms:—

2 % per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ ,, ,, minimum monthly balances

at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years...	5 per cent.
,, 1 Year	4½ ,,
,, 6 Months	4 ,,
,, 3 ,, ...	3½ ,,

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.

Calcutta, 26th January, 1904.

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Medan, Deli (Sumatra)		New York

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GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... ,, 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND ,, 9,320,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS..... 400,000

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RESERVE FUND £500,000

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The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum credited does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody receiving Interest and Dividends when due.

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ROBERT R. ROSS
Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

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ESTABLISHED 1809.

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ESTABLISHED 1848.

EXTRACT from the 54th Report of the Directors on the operations of the Society for the year 1902 :—

Policies issued (Net).....4,748 for £1,792,845
Surplus on Transactions for above period ..... £ 324,733
Annual Income £1,311,091
Assets £8,279,970

Life Assurance with or without Medical Examination.

The Society has lately devised several other New and Attractive Forms of Life Assurance and Endowments, particulars of which can be obtained on application to

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CHIEF AGENTS

FOR

INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON,

BOMBAY.

The Comprehensive Criminal Digest, 1862—1899.

BY

UHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL B.A., LL.F.,

Subordinate Judge, Dholka; First Class Magistrate Ahmedabad.

THIS Digest contains all the criminal cases decided by the four High Courts and the uncharteered High Courts in the Punjab, Oudh, Central Provinces, and Burma, reported in the four series of the Indian Law Reports, Bengal Law Reports, Madras H. C. Reports, Bombay H. C. Reports, N. W. P. High Court Reports, Calcutta Law Reports, Indian Jurist, Weekly Reporter, Hay's Reports, Hyde's Reports, Marshall's Reports, Ouvrien's Reports, Agra H. C. Reports, Moore's Indian Appeals, Criminal Rulings of the Bombay High Court, Calcutta Weekly Notes, Bombay Law Reporter, Joy Govind Shome's Reports, Bourke's Reports, Burma Select Judgments, Punjab Records, Central Provinces Reports, and Oudh Select cases, together with important cases from 1893 to 1899 decided by the SUDDER FOUZDARRE ADAWLUT and NIZAMUT ADAWLUT. It contains rulings from more than 300 volumes, while the greatest existing digest contains rulings from about 150 volumes only. It contains a complete index of all cases followed, overruled, or otherwise judicially noticed in these reports.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JUNE 21.

SECURITIES—
2 3-4 per cent. Consols ..... £90 5-16 = — 1-16
3 do. Rentes ..... £97 3-4 = unchanged
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan ..... £105 1-2 = — 1-2
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper ..... £84 5-16 = ?

SILVER—
Spot in London ..... 25 11-16 = + 1-8
2 months hence ..... 25 5-8 = + 1-16
Spot in New York ..... 55 3-4 = + 1-4

EXCHANGES—
Paris cheques ..... 25·19 = — 1-2
Berlin " ..... 20·33 1-2 = — 3-4
New York Demand ..... 4·87 1-4 = unchanged

DISCOUNTS—
Bank of England ..... 3 per cent = do
2 months' sight Bank Bills ..... 2 1-2 per cent = + 1-2
6 " " " ..... 2 1-4 per cent = unchanged
3 " " Fine Trade Bills ..... 2 3-8 per cent = do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills ..... 2 7-8 per cent = do

INTEREST—
Day to day loans ..... 1 5-8 per cent = do
7 day market loans ..... 1 7-8 per cent = do

RAPESEED—
Yellow Gujerat 32 3-8 J.-A. sellers
Yellow Cawnpore 32 3-4 J.-J. sellers } easier
Brown 29 3-4 J.-A. buyers

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 32 3-8 J.-A. done easier

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 7 1-8.

ARRIVALS—
Steamers—Schwarzenfels, Clan Macleod, Labuan.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed dull. Surats quiet. Manchester easier. Total sales 4,000. Spot 6·16 — 24. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 6 15-16 — 1-8. Sold on speculation and for Export 100. Imports 2,000. Arrivals closed quiet.

June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug-Sept
5·67 —15	5·82 —15	5·65 —13
Sept-Oct	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·32 —7	5·18 —7	5·10 —7
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5·07 —7	5·06 —7	5·06 —7

Receipts at U. S. Ports 2,000
Do. last year 4,200
Exports to Great Britain 3,000
Do. do Continent ..... nil

In New York—
Spot ..... 11·10 —15
Futures, month of July ..... 10·97 —22
Do. do. December ..... 9·11 —3

In New Orleans—
Spot ..... 10 3-4 —1-4
Futures, month of Sept. ..... 9 51 —2
Do. do. Dec. ..... 9·33 +5
Tone at close ..... steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Tuesday, 21st June, 1904 :—

Cotton	1,838 bales.
Wheat	32,724 cwts.
Linseed	37,657 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	20,229 "
Gingellyseed	4,679 "
Poppyseed	5,040 "
Groundnuts	20 "
Castorseed	7,408 "
Rice	2,550 "
Myrabollams	805 "
Cottonseed	5,682 "
Mowrasseed	2,377 "
Gram	2,519 "
Joowar	13,147 "
Maize	nil "

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22.

Exchange—Tone quiet.
Bank T.T. ..... 1s. 3 31-32d.
Bank Demand 1s. 4d
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A. 1s. 4 5-32d to 1-8d
Do 6 do do 1s. 4 1-4d.
French Francs 3 do do 169 3-4 1-2
Marks 3 do do 138 137 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight 134
Shanghai 30 do do 186
Japan 30 do do 148 1-2
Government Paper—3 1-2 per cent. Tone quiet
Cash 98-1
1st Settlement 30th June ... 97-15
Money Market Tone very easy.

BANK RATE.—

Bank of England since 21st April	3	per cent.	
Bank of Bombay	do 16th June	3	do
Bank of Bengal	do 19th May	4	do
Bank of Madras	do 31st May	5	do

SEEDS—
Linseed.—Tone steady Rs. a. p.
Ready 5 6 6
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.
Brown Cawnpore, Ready. 4 15 0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready. 5 6 6
Yellow Guzerat, Ready 5 8 0
Poppyseed.—Tone steady
Ready 5 5 6
Castorseed—Tone quiet
Ready 20 1-2

WHEAT.—Tone quiet
Pissi 19 per cent. ... Rs 27
Club, No. 1 ..... Rs 27 1-2

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone steady.
Estimated sales .....bales 5,000
Imports ..... do 3,000

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
5·91 +7	5·89 +7	5·72 +7
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·39 +7	5·27 +11	5·21 +11
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mch.
5·18 +11	5·17 +11	5·17 +11

COTTON.—Tone dull.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited :—

				Fine	F.-G.	Gd.	Delivery
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry.terms)	...			238	224	215	June 25
Bengals (M.-G.) (Ry.terms)	...			250	237	...	,,
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	...	...	...	250	237	...	,,
Oomrawatee(descriptions)	M.-G.			249	241	...	,,
Khandeish (M.-G.)	...			...	237	229	,,
Jalgaum do.	...			...	238	230	,,
Khundwa (M.-G.)	...			...	243	...	,,
Khangaum fair staple (M-G) Karanja do. do. do. Akola do. do. do.				252	243		,,
Oomra good staple M-G							
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (MG)				252	245	...	,,
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)	...			254	247	...	,,
Broach (M.-G.)	...			278	268	...	,,
Surat (M.G.)	...			293	283	...	,,
Bhownugger (M G.)	...			253	239	...	,,
Do. (H.-G.)	...			250	236	226	,,
Bagalkote	...	...	...	...	231		
Dhollera (M-G.)	...			255	241	231	,,
Do (H..G.	...			252	238	228	F G F
Compta (M G	...			...	...	253	245 ,,
Dharwar (S.-G)	...	...		...	...	254	246 ,,
Westerns	...	...		...	...	233	225 ,,

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 21.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	dull
Surats	quiet
Good Bhownugger	.....
The Manchester Market has been	easier
2 1-2 per cent Consols	90 5 16
3 per cent Rentes	97 3-4
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	105 1-2
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	85 5 16
Bar Silver	25 11-16

KEW STORK AND HIS RECALCITRANT SON.

THE worthy Æsop, whose natural history was not so unassailable as his moral teaching, had he now lived, might have founded a good fable on the storks at Kew. The witty moralist makes the stork caught in the net with the cranes plead to the farmer, "See how I love and slave for my father and mother." The young stork at Kew would be a most mendacious creature if he pleaded in that tone, for during the first year of his existence his filial misconduct was a public scandal, writes a home paper. He treated his amiable parents with intolerable insolence and ingratitude, and buffeted them ostentatiously on every possible occasion. One day seeing a heron by the waterside daring to pick up food thrown down by a visitor before his own royal appetite had been satisfied he administered a severe peck on the bold intruder. It was the first serious mistake of his life, the punishment was sharp and severe, and he retired to cogitate on one leg for ever so long. Next spring his father and mother went into housekeeping again. He was not exactly banished, but was treated with painful indifference. This year he is as meek a stork as you could wish. The old pair reside on a preposterous platform which only storks would consider a suitable domicile. Mrs. Stork is attending to her domestic duties, and it is an instructive sight when night draws on to see the old bird, before taking up a position on the edge of the platform make certain that his son has not ventured too near the parental roof-tree. We will not pretend to say what moral the fabulist might have drawn from these episodes in the stork's domestic life.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FINDLAY—June 11, at Seoni Chappara, C P., the wife of C S Findlay, I C S, of a son.
WEIR—June 17, at Mysore, the wife of J Weir, Principal, Maharajah's College, of a son.

DEATHS.

MARSHALL—June 11, at Mussoorie, Margaret Elizabeth, aged 62 years.
SHARPE—May 16, at Bloemfontein, S Africa, of pneumonia, Harry Postle Sharpe, late of Mirzapur, India, son of the late William Henry Christopher Sharpe, of East Mousley, Surrey, England, aged 33 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 24m. Sun sets, 6h. 40m. High water, 7-47m. 7-33a. Low water, 1-8m., 1-36a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.
Berar Manufacturing Company, Dalal Street, 3 p.m.
Football, Cooperage.
Novelty Theatre, the Aldow's Entertainment, 9-30 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game at 5-15 this evening.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.—In connection with the 37th anniversary Mr. Sadashiv Pandurang Kelkar will deliver an address in Marathi, at the Samaj Mandir, Girgaum, to-day, at 6 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Berbera per Transport s.s. Nurani will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon, to-morrow.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delogoa Bay and other places in South Africa per extra s.s. Pongola via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 p.m. on the 25th and 27th instant.

THEFT OF A DECK WATCH.—Mr. H. Mackenzie Salmond, navigating officer of the R. I. M. S. Canning now lying in the Government Dockyard undergoing repairs has reported to the police the theft of an open faced silver deck watch from the chart room. The watch was seen safe on the morning of the 19th instant, and missed on the following morning. It is valued at Rs. 250.

DROWNED IN A CISTERN.—On Tuesday afternoon, Mahomed Usuf, a Mahomedan lad, aged eight years accompanied his sister Amenabee, aged ten years, who went to purchase some grass for a cow at Dharavie. As the grassman had not come, she returned home and there she missed her brother. She informed her parents, who searched for the boy and recovered his body in a cistern containing three feet and a half of water. The cistern is about 250 paces away from the house, but close to where the children had gone to purchase the grass. It is surmised that the lad while playing about accidentally fell in the cistern and was drowned.

TIRED OF LIFE.—At the Morgue yesterday, Mr. J. M. Payne, Acting Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest relative to the death of Rama Doulata, aged forty-five years. The evidence showed that the deceased worked at the G. I. P. Railway Workshops at Parel and lived at Kala Chowky Road. For some months past Rama had been subject to pain in his abdomen which came on at intervals of twenty days. He tried native remedies, which gave him no relief and he could not go to his work regularly. He often said he was tired of life. He was missed from home on Monday afternoon and on a search being made his body was found in a quarry hole off Supari Baug Road, Parel. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

DARING ROBBERY IN A TEA SHOP.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Carter charged Hanmanta, a Hindu, with robbing one Kustoor Prema of his neck ornament of the value of Rs. 6. It appeared that the complainant kept a tea shop at Ghorupdeo. On last Sunday night the accused went into the complainant's shop and seeing the shop-keeper engaged in washing the floor, he seized the neck ornament, which the complainant was wearing and attempted to break it off, as he found the string of the ornament was too strong, he took out a pen knife and having cut it off, ran away with it. The complainant raised an alarm, when the accused was chased and arrested. The ornament was found with the accused and the knife lying near the shop. The accused was sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour.

SWINDLING A BOOKSELLER.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Mirza Mahomed Haji Saheb, a Mahomeden, was charged at the instance of Inspector Morris, with cheating one Mahomed Abdula Moulvi, a bookseller at Phydhonie, in respect of Urdu books of the value of Rs. 321. The evidence showed that on Sunday last the accused went to the complainant's shop and purchased the books. He sent the books to his house in Imamwada by a coolie and asked the complainant to send his servant with him for the money. The shop-keeper agreed to do so and sent his servant, Mahomed, with the accused. On the way the latter gave the servant a slip and disappeared. On Tuesday morning Mahomed came upon accused at Imamwada and gave him in police custody. A portion of the books was found in the accused's house, while the rest were recovered from a Memon with whom they were pledged by the accused. The accused admitted having purchased the books but contended that they were purchased on credit and it was agreed that the money should be paid after thirteen days. He expected to receive money from Bhusawal, but as his brother recently died he could not get it. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THROWING AN INFANT INTO PRICKLY PEAR.

MR. T. D. FRY, Sessions Judge of Sholapur-Bijapur, in April last, convicted Honsa, wife of Nagu, of exposing her child with intention of wholly abandoning it, and sentenced her to seven years' transportation. An appeal by the accused was disposed of at the High Court on Thursday by the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty.

The accused on her own showing, said Mr. Fry, had been guilty of an offence punishable under section 317 of the Indian Penal Code, in that she admittedly abandoned an infant, about fifteen days old, after throwing it into a clump of prickly pear. The point for consideration was whether her act constituted the grave offence of murder or culpable homicide, the child having died. Both the assessors were of opinion that the accused intended to cause the death of the child. The admitted facts of the case were that the accused gave birth to an illegitimate child in February last, the confinement taking place in a Dhurmsalla in Sholapur. She stayed in the Dhurmsalla with the child for thirteen days and then started with it for Akola. On the way she threw the child into some prickly pear and left it there. The child's cries attracted the attention of a passer-by, who took it to the police, by whom it was sent to the Civil Hospital. On the eleventh day, the child contracted fever, which resulted in death. The Hospital Assistant was of opinion that the child's illness resulted from injuries sustained by its being thrown into the prickly pear. As, however, the child was free from illness for ten days after admission, Mr. Fry was of opinion that it would be straining the law to hold that the death was directly due to the act of the accused in abandoning it. Even, therefore if the assessors were right in their opinion that the accused intended to cause death, it was not clearly established that her attempt succeeded. Mr. Fry therefore differed from their finding that the offence committed was murder. The woman showed callous indifference to the fate of her child after it was abandoned in the abominably cruel manner described but the heinousness of her conduct could not affect the legal character of the offence. The maximum sentence under section 317 of the Code was clearly demanded by the circumstances of the case. Accused was sentenced to seven years' transportation.

Their lordships confirmed the conviction but reduced the sentence passed upon the accused to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

CHARGES AGAINST A PLEADER.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday afternoon before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, further hearing was resumed of the case in which Mr. B. Sheshagiri Rao, pleader, was charged by Mr. Cowasji Jehangir Modi with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 17 000. Mr. D. D. Davur and Mr. F. Sorabji Talyarkhan, instructed by Messrs. Kanga and Patell, appeared for the complainant; while Mr. D. B. Binning and Mr. Hayes, instructed by Messrs. Smetham, Byrne and Noble, appeared for the accused.

The case for the prosecution having closed, the accused made a long statement. He said it was not true that complainant handed to him Rs. 17,000 to be paid to Mr. Cama to release his mortgage. He had received no money from the complainant in Bombay. This was an entirely malicious prosecution owing to a misunderstanding which arose between complainant and him at Ootacamund and Coonoor.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned.

BOMBAY STANDING COMMITTEE.

A MEETING of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday, afternoon at the Council Hall of the Municipality, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas D. Thakersey presiding. There were present, Mr Sassoon J. David, Mr. Jaferbhoy Rahimtula, Mr. James MacDonald, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, Dr. Dinshaw B. Master, Mr. Joseph Baptista, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Lieut-Col. H. P. Dimmock, Mr. Michael Kennedy, Mr. W. L. Harvey, and Mr. M. N. Wadia, the Secretary.

TOWN DUTIES FRAUDS.

The Committee considered a letter from the Commissioner regarding certain frauds committed in connection with the refund of Town Duties.

It was resolved to refer the matter to a sub-committee.

PURCHASE OF TRAMWAYS.

The following letter from the Commissioner was considered :—"With reference to Standing Committee's resolution of the 16th December recording my letter of the 28th November 1903, forwarding a statement showing details of the manner in which the grants sanctioned by the Corporation in connection with the purchase of Tramways have been disbursed, I have the honour to state that the Municipal Solicitors have asked me to remit £560 to Mr. Oliver for expenses incurred by him. To meet this and other future charges I request the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation for an advance of Rs. 20,000 from the Surplus Cash Balance."

It was resolved to forward the letter to the Corporation with a recommendation to sanction the amount and to bring the subject as urgent matter before the Corporation meeting this afternoon.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna drew the attention of the Standing Committee to the report of the judgment of the Privy Council that had appeared in a local paper. He said in connection with the present question he would inquire of the Municipal Commissioner if what was stated in the report was correct.

Mr. Harvey said that the report was not correct. The judges sitting in the Privy Council would not hear counsel for the Municipality, because they said they had made up their minds to confirm the decision of the High Court, which was in favour of the Municipality. The judges said they would deliver the judgment on the 3rd instant.

The Committee then adjourned.

REVERSAL OF CONVICTION AND SENTENCE.

COLONEL A. J. W. Allen, first class Cantonment Magistrate of Deolali, in April last, convicted Vithoba Trimbak of giving false information with intent to cause a public servant to use his lawful power to the injury of another person, and fined him Rs. 20, or in default, one month's simple imprisonment. A reference in the case was heard at the High Court on Thursday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty. The fine had been paid.

Mr. R. B. Stewart, District Magistrate of Nasik, in making the reference to the High Court, said it did not appear to him that the facts alleged were intended to induce the public servant concerned, namely the Cantonment Magistrate, to do or omit any thing which he ought not to do, or omit, or use his lawful power to the injury or annoyance of the complainant; and Mr. Stewart did not think, therefore, that any offence was made out.

Their lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances, set aside the conviction and sentence, and directed the fine to be refunded.

REDUCTION OF A SENTENCE.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, presiding at the High Court on Thursday, disposed of a reference in the case of Imperator against Kathodya Bendya, Sakhya Kathodya and Dhoniya Dhago, who were convicted in March last by Mr. Yeshwant Lukshman Dhekne, second class Magistrate of Bhiwandi, of having in their possession mhowra flowers exceeding four seers without a license, contrary to section 43 (2) of the Bombay Abkari Act 5 of 1878, and were sentenced each to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. G. D. Mudgaukar, District Magistrate of Thana, submitted the record and proceedings in the case to the High Court on the ground of illegality of sentence. The maximum imprisonment, he said, prescribed by law is three months, whereas the Magistrate had awarded four months. The period of three months expired on the 18th inst.

Their lordships thought that the sentence of four months' rigorous imprisonment was illegal, and ought to be reduced to three months. Their lordships accordingly reduced the sentence, in the case of each of the accused, to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

CASTE IN PUBLIC OFFICES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent, "A Citizen," who wrote to you on the above points had evidently in mind Government officers and their subordinates and caste in Government offices. But I think the remarks are with equal if not greater force, apply to Municipal officers, to their subordinates &c., as well to natives in mercantile firms. Not many years ago, a series of letters complaining of the prevalence of caste influence in certain departments of our local Municipality was published in a local Journal. The city fathers ought to have looked to the matter; no inquiries appear to have been instituted to ascertain the truth or otherwise of the allegations. I may also inform the heads of European firms that in their establishments where natives have been allowed to have their way, favouritism and nepotism prevail, which result in the infliction of injuries and wrongs on those employes who have no patron. Those who are without influence are kept down. Much discontent is produced, trained hands have to leave the service in disgust. Of this, the heads of the firms, as a rule, are ignorant.—Yours, &c.

JUSTICE.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

DISCUSSION POSTPONED.

The adjourned discussion on Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatavadekar's paper on "Overcrowding in Bombay and the Problem of Housing the Poor and Working Classes" fixed for Friday, the 24th instant, at 5-30 p.m., in the Framji Cawasji Hall, has been postponed.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MOUNTED SPORTS.

THE first meeting of the Bombay Gymkhana Mounted Sports was held yesterday afternoon in the Marine Lines Maidan in favourable weather. The following are the results :—

INDIVIDUAL TENT PEGGING.

Mr. W. E. Crum 1
Mr. Saunders 2

JUMPING COMPETITION.

Mr. D. Graham 1
Mr. J. Greig 2

LADIES' TROTTING RACE.

Mrs. S. McCauseland 1
Mrs. G. McCauseland 2

MOUNTED INFANTRY RACE.

To run, leading horse, and ride alternately 50 yds. Horses to be saddled at post, total course about 200 yards.
Mr. D. Graham 1
Mr. Ashe 2

PRE-RAPHAELITE STAKES.

Gentlemen to ride given course to blackboard. Draw an animal of which the name is given them. Lady gives name of animal and gentlemen rides back. Shortest time wins.
Mr. Bruce nominated by Mrs. Miller 1
Mr. P. F. Fisher nominated by Miss Mills.. 2
Mr. S. McCauseland, nominated by Mrs. McCauseland 3

PONY SCURRY.

For all Ponies 14-1 and under—Australian and English ponies scratch. Arabs and C.-B's receive 15 yards.
Mr. Fisher's Hira, Mr. McCauseland 1
Mr. Fisher's Governor, Owner 2

HORSE SCURRY.

Mr. Rommel's The Tyke Owner 1
Mr. Fischer's Dirt Owner 2

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 22.

Wednesday.—The barometer has fallen briskly to rapidly in the north of the North-west dry area and has risen briskly to rapidly in lower Sind and Gujarat. The low pressure area in North-west India has returned to its former position in the South-west Punjab. The shallow depression in the United Provinces is still in existence. The most important feature in the past day's weather conditions was the heavy rain received in the United Provinces. Bahraich reports a fall of 7 1-2 inches, Lucknow 4, Agra 3, Cawnpore 2 1-2, Roorkee and Ranikhet 2, Meerut and Bareilly 1 1-2, and Dehra-Dun, Chakrata and Manipuri one inch. Rain has also fallen in Burma, North-east India, the West Coast, the Satpuras, and the Central India plateau. Mergui has received 4 1-2 inches, Silchar 4, Nowgong 3 1-2, Purnea 3, Cherrapoonjee 2 1-2, Delhi and Saugor 2, Raipur, Khandwa, and Jalpaipuri 1 1-2, and Jodhpur one inch. The mean temperature of the past 24 hours was below normal over the greater part of the country especially the East Punjab and west of the United Provinces. The highest temperature was 100 degrees at Jacobabad. Rain will probably continue during the day in the Gangetic Plain, Kumaon, Himalayas, Sub-Himalayas, Central India Plateau, and Central Provinces. Showers are probable in North-East India and light to moderate rain in Burma, and on the West Coast.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The German East Africa Line steamer Sultan, Captain Pens, which arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Dar-es-Salam, reports having experienced strong S. W. monsoon from 5 degrees N. and 48 degrees E up to 70 degrees E. The Anchor Line steamer Nubia, Captain T. G. Knox, which arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Liverpool, met with fresh S. W. monsoon. The City Line steamer City of Bombay, Captain F. Snow, which arrived in harbour on the 21st instant, from Liverpool encountered from Liverpool to off Aden fine weather, and moderate wind, thence to Bombay strong wind and heavy sea. The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co.'s steamer Mohammadi, Captain T. G. Galley, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden had strong monsoon with boisterous sea but no rain.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.	Esplanade.	Fort.	Colaba.
	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.
Previously registered	17 06	18 27	18 60	13 04
Wednesday, 22nd June, ...	0 01	0 03	0 01	0 01
Total....	17 07	18 30	18 60	13 05
Total fall to 22nd June, '03	19 69	20 37	19 17	22 61
Total fall to 22nd June, '02	7 97	11 33	9 78	9 74

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.

(Registered at Messrs. King & Co.)

	In. Cts.
Tuesday, 21st June	0 05

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY, THE 22ND JUNE.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Average hours.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Humidity 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Bushire	29·5 9	W	9	91·0	79·0	68	.....	0·00	0·00
Jask	29·51	W	8	103·2	81·7	52	.....	0·00	— 0·11
Muscat	29·54	C lm	8	99·3	84·3	38	.....	0·00	— 0·33
Aden	29·57	SW	5	95·3	84·7	70	.....	0·00	— 0·01
Lahore	29·48	S	4	100·4	72·3	73	.....	0·56	— 0·53
Sirsa	29·49	S E	4	93·8	71·6	2	.....	1·16	+ 0·04
Delhi	29·52	NE	5	89·7	73·8	85	1·75	1·82	+ 0·08
Agra	29·48	SW	5	95·6	77·4	8	2·81	3·44	+ 1·62
Cawnpore	29·44	NE	6	97·4	77·8	35	2·25	2·82	+ 0·62
Allahabad	29·49	E	7	93·6	81·6	7	0·13	0·13	— 2·91
Jhansi	29·50	NW	5	85·2	79·2	89	0·35	1·24	— 0·67
Jacobabad	29·45	Calm	44	109·6	80·2	13	0· 0	0·30	+ 0·30
Karachi	29·54	SW	16	94·9	80·7	59	.....	0·00	— 0·23
Jeypore	29· 3	WSW	4	98·	75·1	78	0·11	1·22	— 0·23
Ajmere	29·53	Calm	3	92·9	77·0	43	.....	2·07	+ 0·75
Deesa	29·5 6	SW	18	103·1	79·	61	.....	0·47	— 0·55
Ahmedabad	29·58	SW	6	98·2	83·1	63	.....	0·00	— 1·69
Bhuj	29·64	SW	2	97·3	80·5	85	.....	0·00	— 1·14
Jamnagar	29·5 9	WSW	27	95·1	81·2	59	.....	0·00	— 2·60
Dwarka	29·61	WSW	26	89·4	81·8	7	.....	0·00	.....
Rajkot	29·59	SW	17	99·	78·5	61	0·03	0·84	— 2·11
Bhavnagar	29·61	SW	14	101·6	83·0	39	.....	0·26	— 3·79
Para.									
Veraval	29·62	W	21	85·6	82·2	8	.....	0·19	— 4·30
Neemuch	29·6 3	W	7	87·5	71·7	95	0·59	1·46	+ 1·78
Indore	29·59	W	6	84·1	74·1	93	3·72	6	+ 0·73
Saugor	29·59	WNW	6	88·4	72·1	85	1·85	3·19	— 1·52
Jubbulpore	29·53	W	4	90·9	76·1	91	0·48	3·57	— 1·90
Hoshangabad	29·57	SW	3	89·7	75·2	70	0·02	1·41	— 2·45
Khandwa	29·55	W	5	85·2	73·6	88	1·64	3·63	— 0·4
Raipur	29· 42	SW	10	88·1	74·4	9	1·47	11·09	+ 3·5
Nagpur	29· 50	W	7	91·3	7	53	0·05	6·70	+ 0·28
Amraoti	29·60	W	13	82·4	73·8	88	0·25	7·15	+ 2·55
Akola	29·69	W	8	83·5	74·2	93	0·39	3· 3	— 0· 2
Surat	29·53	SSW	11	90·1	82·1	74	.....	2·02	— 3·89
Malegaon	29·5 6	WNW	29	89·4	77·	98	.....	3·31	— 9·18
Bombay	29·71	WSW	19	84·2	1	82	0 04	13·31	— 0·37
Poona	29·6 6	WSW	23	84·9	73·6	93	.....	0·18	— 2·93
Ahmednagar	29·70	W	15	84·8	73·	89	.....	2·4	— 2·00
Aurangabad	29·6	WNW	25	8 3	73·2	72	.....	1·85	.....
Sholapur	29·69	SW	17	91·7	74·6	74	0·11	5·07	+ 1·64
Ratnagiri	29·75	WSW	15	86·3	78·9	87	0 38	25·75	+ 3·47
Bijapur	29·67	WSW	23	88·4	7	74	0·09	1·73	— 1·41
Belgaum	29·75	WSW	34	73·6	68·8	90	0 09	19·38	+ 7·35
Mormugoa	29·78	Calm	5	86·0	80·4	87	0·02	53·44	+14·13
Karwar	29·80	SSW	12	85·2	76·	18	0 8	39 95	+12·07
Mangalore	29·86	W	8	87·4	76·9	85	0· 8	25·88	— 2·77
Calicut	29· 64	Calm	7	86·2	75·7	84	0·28	32·13	+ 3·79
Cochin	29·67	WSW	17	87·4	75·2	85	0·36	22·25	+ 0·73

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1904.

POLICE WORK IN BOMBAY.

THE report of the operations of the Police, the Town and Island of Bombay, shows the total amount of real crime dealt with during the past official year to have been 36,776 as compared with 25,707 cases in the previous twelve months. Of the total 35,515 resulted in conviction giving a percentage of 96·57 as against 94·41. Under the Penal Code the real cases numbered 4,141, including thirty-four the preceding year. Of these the percentage of convictions was 79·72, also a slight improvement; all other cases giving a percentage of convictions of 99·08. It is shown that real and false cases of all descriptions, numbered 36,776 and 554 respectively as against 25,707 and 625 in the preceding year. This, remarked the Police Commissioner, shows crime to have been greater in the year under report than in the preceding year and it would appear at first sight as though the Police had not been so successful this year as last. This, he explains, is not the case. In reality it means increased activity on the part of the police in dealing with street obstructions, squatters and the like, and he thinks that if the punishments inflicted in these classes of offences more severe, so as to leave a deterrent effect, the evil would be minimised. As it is, cases continue to occur and the police must deal with them. On this subject the Chief Presidency Magistrate has something to say. He thinks it necessary to point out that a great number of the offenders are men, women and children who endeavour by hawking articles of very small value to make an honest, albeit a very meagre, living. To inflict upon such persons, who at most cause trifling inconvenience to the public, deterrent punishment would deprive them of the means of making an honest livelihood and the small fines which the Magistrates inflict upon such persons tend to induce them to carry on their legitimate trade with the least inconvenience to the public. Shop-keepers, brokers and such people, who cause obstruction in the streets, are much more severely dealt with, and the punishments inflicted upon them are intended to be deterrent.

To this slight extent the Magistrates do not see eye to eye with the Police, which is a pity, for the hawker like the beggar is an insufferable nuisance. That section of the public which merely drives from one end of the Fort to the other, and sits in a strictly reserved enclosure by the harbour-side, knows nothing of the annoyance to which another section, compelled to sit in public on the Esplanade, is subjected and, we imagine, that if the Magistrates were of the latter section, they would regard the offence as something more than a trifling inconvenience. In the former section the tinkling of a tiny handbell during the performance of a selection by a band would be regarded with disapproval. The latter have to suffer the interruptions of a horde of husky hawkers whose wares are thrust into the carriages of those they would secure as patrons, in such rapid succession as almost to be calculated to provoke a breach of the peace. The subject deserves more attention, and beggars demand as much as hawkers. Of course serious offences against person and property occupied the bulk of the time of the police. Of serious offences against the person, there was a decrease of forty cases in the year. Out of 341 cases brought up by the police, 234 convictions were obtained, a better percentage than the previous year. Serious offences against both person and property showed an increase of seventy-four offences. The increase was noticeable under the heads of robbery, house-breaking and house-trespass, and is attributed to the general exodus of people from Bombay into suburban camps during the plague season. On such occasions, the report explains, people do not take all their valuables with them, but leave a considerable amount in their city residences. These residences are shut up and left unprotected but for lock and key. If then criminals can evade the police and force an entry they have an easy task before them. When, on the return of the inmates, after some months, they discover their loss, they inform the police, but too late in many cases to enable them to run the culprits to earth.

The duties of the police are simply limitless. During the year they were responsible for the safety of 8,701 pilgrims on the way to the Hedjas and 6,478 returning. They deported 1,823 subjects of Native States in Gujarat and 802 mendicants from different British territories. Thirty foreigners of an objectionable class were sought out and orders issued against them. In twenty-eight cases the orders were complied with. Of the remaining two, one had left before the order could be served upon him and the other was sent to prison under a warrant. Similarly seven Arabs were sent down from Hyderabad, Deccan, under the orders of Government and were deported, whilst elsewhere we find that thirty Marnis were arrested and sent to their respective districts. Street accidents demand police attention to no small extent. During the past year 457 persons were injured and 33 killed by being run over, one by a tramcar 32 by other conveyances, showing a decrease of five in the number of those killed, also a decrease of 150 in those injured. Irrespective of cases dealt with by the divisional police, the Mounted Police were instrumental in "running in" 1,011 persons for rash driving, a matter upon which they have apparently been much more active of late, for in the previous year they had little over a quarter of that number. The possibilities, however were, greater, for whereas in 1902 there were 8,130 public conveyances and 6,514 private ones, last year there were 9,063 public and 6,919 private, figures which do not say much for the immediate supersession of the horse-gharry by the automotor. The report, which, by the way is not particularly well written and badly read, tells us that of the vast force only 543 men, besides officers, are able to read and write. The results are all the more creditable to those who direct operations.

CONSCRIPTION IN FRANCE.

WITH the report of the Royal Commission on the British Auxiliary Forces before us and the suggestions of enforced military service to which it has given rise, it is interesting to turn to the experience of our neighbours. Since 1870, France has made many changes in her Army system, especially in regard to the length of service, and she is now considering another. For years politicians like M. Jaures have agitated for a reduction of the period of military service, and now the French Chamber is occupied with the discussion of a measure to reduce the term of service from three to two years. The proposed law is, moreover, a measure of equality. If it be carried, the sons of wealthy people will not be able to claim privileges of exemption denied to the peasant and the workman, for all able-bodied young men will be compelled to serve. The essential idea of the project is to lighten the military burden of the nation, though M. Berteaux, its proposer, seeks to secure its adoption by a strong endeavour to prove that under this scheme the French Army will be stronger than ever. He is obligad to confess that to obtain this result the service will be harder, as holidays and leave of absence will, of a necessity, be fewer than at present. The effective army, under the three years' system, is estimated at 515,000 men of whom 41,250 are always absentees. The two years' system is calculated to produce a force of 504,700 with 25,200 constantly on leave or again in the effective strength of 5,000 This increase of effectives involves an extra expenditure of over a million sterling, much of which is entailed by the absence of exemption for the eldest sons of widows or for the main support of families and the consequent need of making grants to poor families. The necessity of re-engaging non-commissioned officers and soldiers is also a factor in the increased expenditure. In the endeavour to get on proportionate terms with Germany, there has been of recent years a lowering of the physical standard for the French Army. The new system is likely to increase the number of physically inferior men in the Army, but its promoters argue that there are some thirty to forty thousand able-bodied men employed in the military offices and non-combatant departments, and that these can be replaced by the weaklings. The idea is that every strong man should be kept as a fighting unit, capable of withstanding the hardships of the field, and the light work should be given to the weaker men who are quite competent to discharge this form of military duty. Under the present system France has a greater number of non-effectives in hospital than has Germany, and her diminishing population prevents her altering the disproportion. The extreme limit of recruiting has been reached, and the increase promised by the new law is not enough to counter-balance the natural increase which Germany commands by the rapid growth of her population.

THE HOME CRICKET SEASON.

THE opening month of the home cricket season, unlike that of previous seasons, has not been remarkable for high scores individually or collectively. A great number of players have, of course, done well with bat and ball, but there has been an absence of sensational performances which has made the season appear dull to those who follow the course of events. The only batsmen who can be said so far to have exhibited form up to that of last season are C. B. Fry, Hirst, Tyldesley, and Iremonger. To Fry has fallen the honour of making the highest score of the season in county championship matches up to date and his 191 not out for Sussex v. Leicestershire just topped Sewell's big score for London County against Surrey in the opening first-class match of the season by 10 runs. Fry is, moreover, the only batsman who has played two innings of three figures this season, and in other innings that he has played has given abundant proof that his batting powers show no diminution on his form of last year. Hirst has played one three figure innings and several of over fifty, and is showing much better form with the bat than he did in Australia with the M. C. C. team. Tyldesley has started the season well with a century and a sequence of other good scores, and like Hirst evidently finds his native soil more favourable to his batting powers than that of Australia. Iremonger, who during the past three seasons, has proved himself to be one of the best professional batsmen in the country, is doing himself justice this season, and in addition to a century has made several other useful scores for Notts, up to date. The highest score of the season so far and the only one of over two hundred has been made by J. E Raphael for Oxford University against Yorkshire and it is some years since the Yorkshire bowling has been treated with such scant ceremony. Several well-known batsmen have only so far shown a glimpse of their form of last season and previous seasons, and among these have to be numbered K. S. Ranjitsinhji, H. K. Foster, A. O. Jones, L. C. H. Palairet, Hayward, Abel, Tunnicliffe, J. Gunn, A. C. MacLaren, G. L. Jessop, Braund, P. F. Warner, and Brown of Yorkshire. The bowling averages compiled up to the end of May present a very curious spectacle, men like Rhodes, Hirst, Haig, Braund Hearne, Trott Arnold, and several others at the top of the tree figuring low down in the list. The season is of course young yet, and batsmen and bowlers who have done nothing particular up to date have plenty of time in which to work up to high places in the averages.

THE WAR.

THIS morning's telegrams show that, while the Japanese are preparing for a new and extensive development, the Russian commanders are nonplussed and cannot make up their minds what their enemy means to do next. General Kuropatkin wires that the Japanese are evacuating Saimatse and other points north of Feng-huang-cheng and are moving in force in the direction of Siuyen, Haicheng and Tashichao; and Reuter's Tokio correspondent is under a similar impression,—while General Stackelburg reports that the Japanese have not advanced beyond Wafengkau and are extending on the front between Wafengkau and Fuchau. Yet it appears that all these movements are more or less misleading. It is not General Oku who is making south, but General Nogi, with a fresh Japanese Army whose object is to reduce Port Arthur. General Nogi's forces have already almost completed landing at Talienwan. They were presumably transports of his that the Russians sank the other day, for the whole force embarked a fortnight ago in twenty-six vessels. Only a few, therefore, fell into the hands of the Russians. With regard to the estimated losses at Wafengkau being ten thousand men, the statement, to say the least of it, appears to be a great miscalculation. The Japanese official accounts on which we place much reliance do not yet give the precise number, but judging from the last message it is unlikely the combined total of both sides will exceed that figure.

GENERAL MACDONALD with an advanced party of the column formed for the relief of Gyantse, arrived at Tuna without incident on Sunday. All the transport arrangements for the march forward have now been completed.

IN regard to the symptoms of discontent amongst the Silchar Military Police we learn that the Chief Commissioner of Assam has reported that the matter has been settled but full particulars have not yet reached the Government of India.

COLONEL BARING will return with Lord Curzon in September to resume the post of Military Secretary.

THE ballot at the Bombay Chamber of Commerce yesterday for an elective Trustee of the Port of Bombay to act during the absence of Mr. H. E. E. Procter, resulted in the election of Mr. A. Leslie, of the firm of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.

A BURMESE woman travelling in a third class compartment by the day train last week was reclining in the carriage with one of her arms out of the window somewhere near Sitkwin on the Burma State Railway, when some one came along the footboard and cut her arm clean off apparently with a sharp sword. On the lost hand were rings with the usual accompaniment of bangles.

WE regret to hear of the death in England last week of Captain Barwick, R. I. M., for some time Port Officer in Bombay.

THERE are 9,000 burning lights and signals stretched along the American coasts, forming a perfect link, so that the navigator never need be beyond sight of one of the beacons. One thousand of these are located on the Atlantic coast, 1,500 are scattered along the rivers and inland waterways, 500 on the great lakes, and 200 on the Pacific coast. Of the grand total, including lighthouses of different classes, buoys, beacons, and danger-signals, 3,000 are lighted, giving forth their warnings at night-time. Of these a score or more throw a beam of 100,000 candle-power. To maintain the lighthouse service a corps of over 4,000 men is constantly employed, and a fleet of more than fifty vessels. No service in the world, the "New York Tribune" says exceeds the American in completeness and efficiency.

IT was one of the curious revelations of the "Bloody Night" (says the Belgrade correspondent of the "New York Herald"), the anniversary of which is close at hand, that all those who were murdered suspected some one other than the real assassin. I have talked with an officer who hastened to the Palace when aroused from sleep by the dynamite explosion, with which the gates to the Royal apartments were blown open, and he tells me he distinctly heard the voice of the King saying in his last agony: "Why have you done this, Zinzar Markovitch?" and while he was speaking, poor Markovitch, the Premier, was being butchered in his house for his loyalty to the King who suspected him with his dying breath. And from an usually reliable source I hear that Markovitch's last words were: "I have not deserved this of thee, O my King!"

MESSRS. PROTHEROE and Morris's sale of orchids from Mr. Norman C. Cookson's collection established, as was expected, some records in prices. A plant of Odontoglossum crispum Cooksoniae (there is only one other plant like it, and that is in the possession of Mr. Cookson) was sold to Mr. Peeters, a Brussels buyer, for 650 guineas. Baron Schroder had bid to 610 guineas, and Mr. Pitt to 630 guineas. The plant consisted of one old bulb and one fine new bulb with a leaf eight inches long. Another Odontoglossum crispum, variety Franz Masereel, was secured by Mr. Warburton at 570 guineas. These are the highest prices ever paid at a public auction for single orchids Seventy-two lots were sold, and the total sum realised was £5,287. Nearly all the well-known English and Belgian orchid-growers were present.

EARL ROBERTS unveiled at Canterbury on May 31, the county memorial which has been erected to the memory of the 233 officers and men of the East Kent Regiments who fell in South Africa, and by a happy coincidence the ceremony took place on the anniversary of the declaration of peace. Notwithstanding the disagreeable weather, a large crowd of spectators attended, and gave the gallant soldier, who was accompanied by one of his daughters, a hearty welcome. Among those present were the Lord Lieutenant of Kent (Earl Stanhope), Mr. J. Henniker Heaton, M. P., Mr. Lawrence Hardy, M.P., the Earl and Countess of Guilford, Major and the Hon. Mrs. Howard, Lord and Lady Congleton, Major-Gen. and Mrs. Grant, the Mayoress of Canterbury (Lady Collard), Sir Julius Raines, and Lady Harris. The monument is a fine ornamental obelisk of grey Cornish stone, and is in the picturesque Dane John Gardens.

A CORRESPONDENT from the interior of Russia writes as follows upon the Russian people and the war:—The Russian lower classes are taking unusual interest in the present war probably owing to the increase of education. During the Turkish war few of the peasants were able to read; but this is not the case now. Villages which formerly only subscribed to six papers, now order 15, a large number for a Russian village. In some of the villages, near the stations, the peasants wait until the arrival of the trains and ask the gentlemen in the second-class carriages to give them the old papers. In one village a wealthy but illiterate peasant has even subscribed to a paper on his own account; but as he cannot read it his educated neighbours come in troops to read the news for him. The Turkish war of 1877 was not followed with such keen interest as the present struggle. The change is due not only to the schools, but to the fact that the people believe that the present war will be far more serious and more terrible than the last. The most remarkable feature of the present struggle is the absence of Chauvinism and the growing respect for the Japanese among all classes of the people. There is little doubt that notwithstanding all its attendant horrors and misery, the war will indirectly be the cause of educating the Russian people, whose interests were formerly wholly confined to their native villages.

RUSSIA'S HEEL OF ACHILLES.

AND OTHER VULNERABLE POINTS.

AT the beginning of the war between Russia and Japan, military authorities at Warsaw addressed an appeal to the Polish officers, in certain regiments, inviting them to volunteer for active service. As it failed, however, to call forth a single response, orders were forthwith issued that the said officers should draw lots, and that those among them on whom the lot fell should at once join the forces in the Far East, whether they wished it or not. At the first drawing those on whom the lots fell were, as it chanced, three young men, men of the very sort who revel in fighting—they would have given their right hand gladly in ordinary circumstances for the mere chance of having a fling against a foe. None the less, no sooner did they know that the fates had decreed they should go to this war, than they quietly retired to their own rooms, and shot themselves, because, as one of them remarked in a note he left behind him, "We do not choose to fight side by side with Russians."

POLAND AND THE WAR.

When the news reached Warsaw that the Russians had been defeated on the Yalu, says a writer in "The World" although not a word was spoken and not a cheer was raised—Poles, through much suffering have learnt caution—the merest passing stranger could see that the whole town was a glow with delight. It is many a long year since Polish eyes gleamed as they gleamed that day, or since, perhaps, Polish hopes, rose so high. The grand old Katedralny Kosciot Sgo. Jana, where so many famous Poles lie buried, and where the flag John Sobieski took from the Turks is always flying, is crowded now whenever its doors are open; and men and women stand waiting the hour together for the chance of adding to the huge pile of flowers that lie before the Virgin's statue, and thus showing to her their gratitude. "May is Mary's own month," they whisper to one another sometimes, exchanging significant glances the while. The Virgin is titular Queen of Poland, it must be remembered; and even in the darkest days the faithful have never ceased to believe that, sooner or later, she would free her own land from Russia's yoke. In Galicia, Austrian Poland, where, men are free to do many things which if they were done in Russian Poland might cost them their lives, every chance reverse Russia encounters is hailed with tumultuous joy, in spite of all the efforts of the authorities. The Polish students at the Lemberg Technical College telegraphed openly to the Japanese Ambassador in Vienna the other day to congratulate him on the victories his countrymen were scoring; and to assure him that the Poles who were fighting under the Russian flag against Japan were fighting against their will. From German Poland, too, comes the same tale: wherever there are Poles, in fact, there is keen delight at every defeat Russia suffers and bitter grief at every success she achieves; and in the Russian Empire there are nearly ten million Poles, to say nothing of the Poles in Galicia and Posen. Already weeks ago there were thirty thousand Polish soldiers in the Tsar's army, and since then thousands more have been sent. At the present time indeed there is hardly a Russian regiment but has Poles attached to it in one capacity or another. To say that all these men are "fighting against their will" is an exaggeration, of course still there are probably very few among them who really wish that Russia should be victorious, while there are certainly very many whose keenest desire is that she should be defeated.

THE ARMY'S WEAKNESS.

It is fully realised in official circles in St. Petersburg that the presence of all these Polish soldiers in the Far East is a source of real weakness to Russia; but then it is fully realised too that their presence at home just now might be a source not only of weakness but of danger. Hardly a day passes now but some untoward event happens in one part or another of the Empire. Even the Government admit that there was an explosion in the Hotel du Nord; that an attempt was made to blow up the Kronstadt; Arsenal and that the battleship Orel was wantonly disabled; and Russians know well that for every such event that the Government admit a score at least take place which they deny. And wherever they take place, any Poles there are in the district are—"pour encourager les autres, perhaps—straightway arrested" and not only arrested, if all tales be true. So far it has not been denied that, after the attempt to sink the Orel, eight of the Tsar's Polish subjects were promptly seized and hanged whether justly or unjustly it would be rash to say. And now comes the rumour of the hanging of six hundred more in Warsaw alone.

Unhappily for Russia, although Poland is her veritable heel of Achilles, she has other vulnerable points as well: neither in the Baltic Provinces nor yet in Finland would hearts be broken if Japan were to lay her low. And that it is thus she has only herself, her own blind folly, to thank. So long as they were left to go their own way in peace and manage their own affairs, the Tsar had no more loyal and devoted subjects than the Germans who live around the Baltic and the Finlanders—no subjects, indeed, who paid their taxes so cheerfully, and rendered such good service in all ways to the Empire. The Baltic Land and Finland were the show provinces of the Empire: nowhere else within its limits were such schools and colleges to be found, nowhere else was the land so well cultivated, was industry so developed; above all, nowhere else was the administration so well and honestly managed. In an evil hour, however, through stupid wantonness, as it seems, it was decreed that the Baltic Provinces must be Russified. A clean sweep was made of all the highly trained native teachers, professors, and administrators; and in their place were installed Russians whose education and training were about on a par with their honesty. The result was the schools and colleges were soon empty, for the new professors knew no German, and many of the pupils know no Russian; the administration was thrown out of gear, and industry was crippled. Baltic Land was reduced, in fact to the same state of demoralising bondage in which Russia Proper had long been living; and its people were worried and harried until, in sheer desperation, they began to cast envious glances across the frontier, and, for the first time in their history, to wish they were German subjects. In former days the Baltic Germans were wont to look down on other Germans, and lavish sympathy on them as on poor relations; but since the Russification process began things have changed.

FINLAND.

Just as the Baltic Provinces were treated a few years ago, Finland is being treated now. When General Bobrikoff was appointed Governor of Finland he announced that he was going there to do what Mouravieff had done in Poland. Another Russian general, however, who was present when he made this statement, pointed out to him that the two cases were hardly parallel, seeing that the Poles when Mouravieff was sent among them were traitors and rebels, waging war openly against the Tsar; whereas the Finlanders were, and always had been, loyal, peace-loving citizens. Bobrikoff, however, seems to have failed to realise the difference; for, from the day he arrived in Finland, he has always treated her as if she were not only Poland, but the Poland of the early 'sixties, with the natural result that he has transformed her into a Poland. In Helsingfors there is just as keen joy as in Warsaw when the news comes of Japanese victories. Then Russia has still another alien race which has sore grievances against her, and this race the most subtly dangerous, perhaps, of them all. There are more than five million Jews in the Empire and of these the majority have been cruelly oppressed in these latter days. Sufference is the badge of their tribe, it is true; still, even the most long-suffering of men does not mourn if his oppressors, who have burnt him out of hearth and home, and have slain perhaps his children before his eyes, are brought low. Nay, if he can give a helping hand to the enemy who is bringing them low, he may be counted on surely to give it. And there are Jews, Finlanders, and Germans, as well as Poles, in the army of Tsar Nicholas which is now fighting against Japan.

LIAOYANG CAPTURED?

FRESH ARMY AGAINST PORT ARTHUR.

VLADIVOSTOK SQUADRON.

A FRUITLESS PURSUIT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 21.

General Kuropatkin telegraphs that the Japanese are evacuating Saimatse and other points northward of Feng-huang-cheng, but are moving in force in the direction of Siuyen, Haicheng and Tashichao.

Reuter (Tokio) says that the outposts of General Nodzu's army from Takushan are now 36 miles west of Siuyen.

General Stackelburg reports that the Japanese have not advanced beyond Wafengkau and are extending on the front between Wafengkau and Fuchau.

It appears that a fresh Japanese army under General Nogi and not General Oku's has been entrusted with the reduction of Port Arthur. The former has almost completed landing at Talienwan.

It embarked at the Japanese ports on the 1st instant in twenty-six transports and apparently the Vladivostock squadron attacked some of these.

LONDON, JUNE 22.

Reuter wires from Niuchwang that a report is current there that the Japanese Cavalry attacked Liaoyang late on Saturday and a missionary has received information from native sources that fighting continued on Monday and that Liaoyang was taken yesterday afternoon.

A despatch from Admiral Skrydloff describing the achievements of the Vladivostock Squadron says it started on the 12th instant under the command of Admiral Bezobrasof to attack the Japanese maritime communication. It also describes the sinking of the transports already reported.

THE IRRESISTIBLE JAPANESE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 22.

A special cable from the "Pioneer's" correspondent, dated London, 21st June, says a Niuchwang telegram states that a Russian officer who fought at Telissu declares that no soldiers could withstand the Japanese in their recent fights.

The following telegrams were received yesterday morning by the Japanese Consul, Bombay, from his Government :—

Vice-Admiral Kamimura reports : At 8 a. m. of the 15th instant, as a report was received from a picket-boat at Nuhima (?), stating that a Russian squadron was sighted off Oki Island, the main squadron proceeded at once to Taishu, and thence, accompanied by a flotilla, steamed toward the north of Oki, with the object of forcing back the enemy from the north. Meanwhile the Tsushima followed the Russian Squadron, and reported the enemy's movements, but on account of heavy rain she finally lost sight of the enemy. We turned southward of Oki, but could not find the enemy. Then we concluded that the enemy had gone to the north, taking advantage of the thick fog, and we turned towards north, but we almost gave up hope of discovering them on account of heavy rain, so decided to wait the enemy on his way to port. Early in the morning of the 16th, we reached the point of object. At this time the weather was clear, but no sight of the enemy's vessels was to be seen, and our efforts of search were of no avail. On the 17th we left our position and proceeded southward supposing that the enemy might still remain near the coast of Japan, but did not find them. The same day we returned to our base.

OPERATIONS OF THE TAKUSHAN FORCE.

A Commander of the Japanese forces landed at Takushan reports :—

Our infantry and cavalry scouts sent out on the night of the 18th instant, met the enemy at a place about twenty-five miles west of Shuyen and several other points, and captured one officer and two men, and killed about fifty. We also captured rifles and other arms. Our casualties were one man killed and wounded five non-commissioned officers and men.

THE "V. C." OF JAPAN.

Of all the decorations in the gift of the Mikado none is so highly prized by his valorous Sumarai as that of the Distinguished Service Order of the Golden Kite.

Some, in fact, most of the others, are more attractive to the casual eye, if one may judge by the beautiful displays upon the breasts of those that have held the helm of state or helped in a Ministerial sense to guide the nation to her present climax ; but to the fighting man of Japan none is so dear as that modest-looking medal, the badge of valour in the face of the foe, the Order of the Golden Kite.

The decoration itself, says a correspondent of the "Pittsburg Despatch," is a small, indented edged oval of a beautiful green enamel, upon which is placed a golden kite surmounting crossed swords of purple enamel. The medal is suspended from the breast by a green ribbon ; and its gift is as rare as that of the much-coveted Victoria Cross of Great Britain.

There are five classes of the order, and its bestowal generally raises the recipient to the peerage, if he be not already there, and frequently carries with it a substantial bounty in the way of a pension.

Three of the officers that participated in the first successful torpedo-boat attack on the Russian fleet at Port Arthur won the Distinguished Service Order of the Golden Kite ; and to one—the engineer officer who lost his life—the news of the gift was speeded to him by wireless telegraphy happily just before he breathed his last aboard the Japanese hospital ship homeward bound.

The origin of the order is decidedly picturesque, and typifies so thoroughly the love of sentiment underlying the warlike spirit of the Japanese.

In the memorable naval engagement now commonly known as the battle of the Yalu, between China and Japan, in 1894, when from noon to set of sun on that fateful 17th of September the Dragon waged a losing fight with the Rising Sun, was born the inspiration of the Order of the Golden Kite.

At the close of day, as the Takachiho rested amid the grime of that awful struggle something darted seaward from the sky, and, after, hovering over the ship for a few moments, a large bird was seen to perch upon the Takachiho's signal gaff.

This bird proved to be a kite.

The commander of the ship, Captain Nomura-Tei, ordered one of the marines to catch the bird, which proved an easy task, for the hawk did not attempt to move as the man approached, but, instead, seemed to be glad to be made captive.

The crew with true sailorly superstition, welcomed the bird with enthusiasm and the religious belief that it was a heaven-sent messenger, and gave it every care.

When the fleet returned to Tai-dong-gang Commander Saito Minaru was sent by the Emperor to congratulate the fleet on his signal victory. On hearing from Commander Nomura-Tei of the Takachiho about the kite he took the bird back with him to the Imperial military headquarters, where he had the honour of presenting the hawk to his Majesty.

The Mikado promptly named the bird Takachiho, after the vessel on which it had alighted, and had it placed with some ceremony in the Imperial garden of Tokyo.

To the lover of omens the coincidence of the bird alighting upon the ship it did, for Takachiho is especially significant in Japan, was especially propitious. Takachiho is the name of the place where the Divine Ancestor first set his feet on descending to Japan, and the kite, seemingly coming straight from the skies and alighting upon that particular ship, bore a message of the happiest augury to the battle-stained warriors of the Mikado's fleet.

On the strength of the old legend and the coming of the bird the Mikado established by Imperial decree in November of 1894 the Distinguished Service Order of the Golden Kite, and declared that it should be given only to those of the army and the navy that should make themselves conspicuous by signal acts of great gallantry and valour in battle or before the enemy.

It is significant of the great reserve with which the order has been given that of the many gallant actions during the war between China and Japan the decoration was bestowed in less than forty instances.

At the close of that conflict on three memorable occasions the Emperor, in the presence of the court, personally bestowed the medal upon the recipients.

Looking over that list of forty, and bearing in mind the names of those of Japan's leaders now so conspicuously before us in the two services, we are reminded with what rare judgment the gift of the order was made in 1895.

The soldierly modesty of the Marquis Aritomo Yamagato, then Count, Field Marshal and Inspector of the Army, is typified in the story current at the time the Order of the Golden Kite was bestowed upon him.

It seems he was on his way to an Imperial audience to have some papers signed when some of his colleagues addressed him as Marquis.

Upon asking the reason for that designation he was told that as such he was gazetted on the list of those to be decorated with the order.

He immediately asked that the list be withheld until he could ask for the withdrawal of his name in that association, declaring that his Emperor had already done him more honour than he deserved.

The Mikado, however, thought otherwise.

Another instance of a sacred bird giving an auspicious omen and assisting in the triumph of the Imperial army is cited by Mr. Ito Miyoji, at one time Chief Secretary of the Imperial Cabinet.

When the Emperor Jimmu was marching his forces against Nagasunehiko, a crow of dazzling brilliance perched upon the point of his bow, and, blinding the eyes of the rebels, secured victory to the Imperial troops.

THE MARQUIS OYAMA.

JAPAN'S VICEROY OF MANCHURIA.

The Marquis Oyama who has been appointed Japanese Viceroy of Manchuria is a Field Marshal and is nearly sixty one years of age. He is a tall, stout man, very quiet, gentle, and amiable in disposition, and though the irony of events has made him a great and successful soldier, he has no liking for war. By birth a Samurai of the Kagoshima clan, he has been a fighter from his youth, and saw a good deal of service in the Satsuma rebellion. He was Minister of War in 1894, but resigned to take command of the "Second Army" of Japan in the war with China. He had under him four divisions (between eighty and ninety thousand men,) and achieved some of the most remarkable triumphs of the whole struggle. He was the general before whom Chinchow, Telienwan and Port Arthur fell ; later, he captured Wei-hai-wei. As illustrating his humane character, the following anecdote is told of him. One day during the Chino-Japanese war, as he was riding into camp, he noticed a party of shivering Chinese prisoners standing unprotected in the open, though a cold and bitter sleet was falling. "They are men," he said, pointing to the prisoners, and at once gave orders that they should be placed somewhere under cover. On being told that no accommodation was to be found for them, he instantly commanded that his own horses should be turned out of their stable and the building given over to the prisoners.

TURKEY AND THE WAR.

There is some plain speaking about the war in the Turkish press which must be extremely distasteful, though hardly surprising, to Russian readers, says the "C. and M. Gazette." It clearly shows what is the nature of Russia's supposed hold over the kingdom of the Sick Man. The "Alliwa" one of the leading newspapers published at Constantinople, writes :—"Previous to the commencement of hostilities in the Far East the Turks never suspected that Japan's military strength was such that she could achieve anything against Russia. The news from the seat of war, however, that the Japanese had sunk several Russian ships and sent Admiral Makaroff to the bottom of the sea, stirred every Turk to the depths. And since then the Porte has been displaying the greatest eagerness for war news. The news of Admiral Makaroff's death was received with undisguised joy by Osmanlis. This should not be taken to mean that they were pleased at his death ; enlightened and civilised people never rejoice at the demise of a great man. Their attitude in respect of the disaster to the Admiral is explained by the fact that whatever is a cause of sorrow to Russia is necessarily a source of joy to Turkey. Besides, the Turks do not really feel very sorry at Makaroff's death, for the reason that this was the man who, when they were fighting the Greeks on the plains of Thessaly, captured some Turkish boats in the White Sea. On the other hand, had the news been of the death of some noted Japanese General or of a Japanese reverse, the Osmanlis would have been exceedingly sorry, not because they are amiably disposed towards the Gaiours of Japan, but because Russia is their enemy."

JAPANESE FUND FOR WIDOWS AND ORPHANS.

The Society of the Japanese Residents in Bombay acknowledge with thanks the following further contributions towards the Fund started in aid of the Widows and Families of the Japanese Soldiers and Sailors fallen in the War between Japan and Russia :—

		Rs.	a.	p.
Amount previously acknowledged		64,874	10	3
Through Mr J Chandbury, Calcutta		1,034	7	3
Messrs. Volkart Brothers		1,000	0	0
Through Messrs Carson and Co., Colombo		933	14	6
Through "Kesari" Paper, Poona		500	0	0
Through "The Tribune" Office, Lahore		438	0	0
Mr. Burjorji D Patell, Quetta		250	0	0
Anonymus		100	0	0
Through Mr V G Bakshi, Indore (4th Installment)		81	14	3
Mr. Rai Amolak Ram		64	8	0
Mr. Woomesh Chandra Rai		53	0	0
The Manager & Staff of Jafferally Sarat Mills		55	3	0
Mr. Ambaidass Kalidass Patel		47	8	0
Mr. K Gupta Telegraph Master, Jarbhat		50	0	0
Mr. Mothial Vijbhookandass		25	0	0
A Sympathiser of Japan		15	0	0
Col Ramsingh & Staff of H H Maharaja Holkar's 4th Infantry, Indore	through Mr V G Bakshi Indore.	12	0	0
Shrimant Gunpat Rao Kashi		11	0	0
Railway Station Staff Indore		15	0	0
Mr. Dirgindra Nath Rose		25	0	0
Messrs. Mohamedally and Baxabhoy and Co		25	0	0
Mr. Damodar Gokuldas		25	0	0
Mr. Valubhdas Luxmidas		25	0	0
Babu H P Banerji		15	0	0
Mr. Kalu Ramso		20	0	0
Sympathiser, Indore		20	0	0
Mr Amarsing Baroti		15	0	0
Mr J W Rice (June Installment)		10	0	0
Mr Moolji Somersey		10	0	0
Monsoon		10	0	0
Maharaja Chatersingth		10	0	0
Mr. B P Karandikekar		10	0	0
Mr. J Usufally		10	0	0
Mr. Vasanji K Deshai		10	0	0
Mr. A Helden		10	0	0
Mr. Abdool Tayab Esmailji		11	0	0
Mr. E Smith		10	0	0
Amount under Rs. 10		46	12	0
	TOTAL	Rs. 70,509	3	3

Contributions will be received and acknowledge by the Yokohama Specie Bank Ld., Bombay, on behalf of the Society.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE TIBET EXPEDITION.

What it is Costing.

THE ADVANCE ON LHASSA.

LONDON, JUNE 21.

Mr. Brodrick, in the House of Commons, said that the estimated expenditure on the Tibet Expedition to the 31st March, was £309,500 and the monthly expenditure since has been £50,000.

Mr. Brodrick said the Tibet Mission would advance on Lhassa on the 25th and not the 27th instant as was stated.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 22.

An interesting plan of Lhassa and its environs has been compiled from Tibetan sources by Colonel Waddell, I. M. S. It shows that the city is of considerable size being some three miles long by two broad and is situated on the river Kyi with marshes on two sides. It contains a great Cathedral, palaces of the Lamas, Chinese Residency, race course, parade grounds, bazar and numerous pleasure grounds. There is also a great walled square known as the Eastern Willow Grove which is referred to as the royal pasturage and dancing ground. There is a medical college, a cemetery which a note states is infested by hogs, pig styes and slaughter houses. Numerous irrigation channels intersect the city and there are a great many bridges but no jong or other fortification is shown and the place appears to be without walls for defence.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH ARMY REFORM.

Reduction of the Home Army.

LONDON, JUNE 22.

In the House of Lords, Lord Donoughmore, replying to a question, said it was not a proper time to propose any Army re-organisation which was now under consideration, but he was authorised to state that Government had decided upon a reduction of the regular Army at home, hoping to compensate for the same by an increase in efficiency.

THE TEA DUTY.

An Amendment Accepted.

In the House of Commons an Amendment by Mr. Soares providing that the eight penny tea tax remain in force till 1st July instead of 1st August 1905 was agreed to.

A proposal was made that the tea duty should be ad valorem which was rejected by 194 against 128.

THE TANGIER AFFAIR.

American Naval Orders Countermanded.

LONDON, JUNE 21.

The orders for the American squadron recently at Lisbon to proceed to Tangier have been countermanded and the squadron is now proceeding to the Piraeus.

THE OUTRAGE IN FINLAND.

General Bobrikoff's Funeral.

The Tsar and Tsarevitch and the Grand Dukes attended General Bobrikoff's funeral.

THE EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

Sir Charles Eliot Resigns.

DEMAND FOR A PUBLIC ENQUIRY.

Reuter wires from Mombasa that Sir Charles Eliot has resigned the Commissionership of East Africa and has telegraphed to Mr. Balfour demanding a public enquiry.

He states that Lord Lansdowne ordered him to refuse to grant land to private persons while giving an unfair monopoly to an East Africa Syndicate which Sir Charles had refused.

THE LATE MR. LEITER.

Disposition of His Wealth.

LADY CURZON'S SHARE.

The will of the late Mr. Levi Leiter does not indicate the value of the estate. He leaves one-third to his widow and the remainder is divided equally between the children.

Lady Curzon's share, including trust fund, one million dollars and marriage settlement, is £140,000.

THE U. S. PRESIDENCY.

The Republican Convention.

The Republican National Convention meets at Chicago to-day, the nomination of President Roosevelt as President absolutely, and Senator Fairbanks as Vice-President, is practically assured and there is consequently none of the usual excitement.

CHINESE FOR THE RAND.

The first batch of 300 Chinese coolies left Durban for the Rand to-day.

THE TRANSVAAL LOAN.

The remaining five millions of the Transvaal development loan has been issued in London at 97½.

COUNTY CRICKET.

Somerset has beaten Worcester by an innings and 114 runs.

SIR ANDREW FRASER'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 22.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal goes on an extended tour in East Bengal during June and July. He leaves Darjeeling on the 29th instant, and arrives at Calcutta on the 20th proximo.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION.

NEW FOUR PER CENT. LOAN.

At a special meeting of the Corporation of Calcutta held yesterday, it was resolved to apply to Government for sanction to raise a loan of Rs. 35,00,000 at 4 per cent.

BALL AT SNOWDON.

A BRILLIANT GATHERING.

SIMLA, JUNE 22.

Lord Kitchener's Ball at Snowdon, last night, was a very crowded affair and a brilliant success. Over 700 guests accepted the Commander-in-Chief's invitations and among those present were the Viceroy and Lady Ampthill, the Lieutenant-Governor and Lady Rivaz and all the high civil and military officials in the station. The grounds were hung with Chinese lanterns and presented a delightful appearance and the two large supper rooms were profusely decorated with the famous gold and silver plate. The dance did not end till an early hour in the morning.

THE MONSOON.

SIMLA, JUNE 21.

The monsoon continues to make its way inland from the Bombay side and there is a steady inflow from the Bay of Bengal into North-east India. To-night's weather report anticipates general rain during the next twenty-four hours over Burma, North-east India, the United Provinces, Kumaon, Sub-Himalayas, the Central India plateau, the Satpuras and the West Coast with showers over the Deccan, Mysore and the Southern and Eastern districts of the Punjab.

THE YERROWDA JAIL.

LORD AND LADY LAMINGTON'S VISIT.

POONA, JUNE. 22.

His Excellency the Governor accompanied by Lady Lamington paid a visit to the Yerrowda Jail to-day. Their Excellencies, who were conducted over the place by the Superintendent, Captain Laing, showed the keenest interest in the workshops, watching the prisoners engaged in the various manufactures for which the Yerrowda Jail has considerable renown. Lady Lamington paid a special visit to the female wards of the prison and showed a great interest in the work performed by the Jail authorities. Their Excellencies after a very close inspection of the prison and the work of the prisoners, expressed themselves extremely satisfied and interested with all they saw.

Before leaving, they looked at the medals and awards gained at various exhibitions by the Jail for work done within its walls. The first of these trophies dates back nearly a quarter of a century and was obtained at the Melbourne International Exhibition of 1880. The latest medals gained were at the Indian Art Exhibition of the Delhi Durbar of 1902-03. Amongst other medals awarded in different places and at different times to the Yerrowda Jail are medals gained at the Calcutta International Exhibition of 1883-84, the Amsterdam Exhibition of 1883 and the Antwerp Exhibition of 1885.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, JUNE 21.

The following transfers and postings of R. A. Officers have been ordered :—

Capt. Griffith from the 3rd to the 40th Battery, Field Artillery. Capt. Manly, 40th to the 3rd Battery, Field Artillery. Lieut. Nevill, R. Battery Horse, is posted to the 14th Battery Field on promotion. Lieut. Ellington, D. Battery Horse, is posted to the 34th Battery, Field, on promotion. Lieut. Goff, from the 40th to the 69th Battery, Field, on promotion. Lieut. Gregory is transferred from I. to R. Battery, Horse. Captain East is posted on promotion from the Native Mountain Artillery to No. 94 Company, Garrison Artillery. Lieut. Medlicott is transferred from the 85th to the 4th Battery, Field.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

THE HARWOOD LEAGUE.

The Royal Garrison Artillery met the Cheshire "B" team in the Harwood League competition on the Cooperage yesterday afternoon in fine weather. There was a large attendance of spectators round the enclosure, mostly of the Military. Play had been in progress a little over a quarter of an hour when the Artillery scored their first goal. The Cheshires soon replied scoring within the next five minutes. No further addition to the score was made up to half time when the teams crossed over one all. Shortly after the resumption, the Cheshires got a chance and turned it to advantage. But in the concluding stages of the game, the Artillery equalised and time arrived with the game a draw.

The following is the score :—

Royal Artillery..... 2 goals.
Cheshire "B"..... 2 goals.

In moving the second reading of the India Councils Bill on the 1st June, Mr. Brodick took the House of Commons into his confidence to a much greater extent than the Government of India has done with the public in this country, and we now for the first time have a definite statement as to the change which it is proposed to effect in the organisation of the Governor-General's Council. Mr. Brodrick stated that it was proposed to repeal so much of the Act of 1874 as rendered it necessary that the sixth Member of the Council should be Member for Public Works purposes, and that there should now be a Member for Commerce and Industry. The Department of Public Works would then be placed in the hands of two Members instead of one ; Civil Works and Irrigation would be in the province of the Member for Revenue and Agriculture, and Railway Works in that of the Member for Commerce and Industry. Still further information is necessary before the full extent of the proposed change in the Membership of the Council can be estimated, but it would seem apparent that the idea is to make the Member for Commerce and Industry a specialist imported from England, a course which, as we have already pointed out, would open the door to a fundamental charge in the Constitution.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE NAGINDAS KHIMCHAND.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia applied for one month's extension of time to enable the insolvent to file his schedule. Insolvent had filed his petition on 21st May, and counsel said he was bound to file his schedule in one month. He was attending the Official Assignee's office and examining the books of accounts preparatory to writing up his schedule. His Lordship had the power to grant the extension under Rule 11.—One month's time was granted.

RE MANCHAND LALBHAI AND ANOTHER.

Mr. D. D. Davar, on behalf of a petitioning creditor, applied for the adjudication of the above-named persons as insolvents. Mr. Davar read the petition of his client, which stated that Manchand and his brother Gulabbhai were pearl merchants, carring on business in Bombay, near Khara Kuva. They stopped payment on the 8th instant, removed their books of accounts, mortgaged: houses, concealed moveable property, and absconded. Some of their creditors in Surat had filed suits against them and obtained attachment before judgment. They were indebted to the petitioner in Rs. 1,500, and their whereabouts were not known. There were affidavits filed in support of this petition by two other merchants named Gulabchand Navalchand and Harakhchand Manekchand. His lordship passed the adjudication order, and ordered the insolvents to file their schedule within one month.

RE HAJI ABDULA ALI.

Mr. Robertson, on behalf of Suleman Haji and others, applied for an adjournment for six weeks to enable his clients to make inquiries regarding some immoveable property, which they were informed, the insolvent was possessed of in Kootiana, in Kattiawar.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, opposed the application, on the ground of no affidavit being filed in support of the application. Mere information and hearsay, counsel said did not constitute sufficient grounds. Last time an adjournment for a week was obtained on the plea of examining a small book lodged in the Official Assignee's office. Now, this was another move about a supposed property in Kootiana. The proper time for disclosing this was in February, when the creditors filed their grounds of opposition. As matters stood at present, this looked like harassing the insolvent, who, without obtaining his discharge could do nothing, and must remain without employment.

Mr. Robertson read the correspondence that had passed between the creditors and the Official Assignee, in which the latter agreed to the suggestion, provided a man was sent at the expense of the creditors, but under his (the Official Assignee's) direction.

The application was granted.

RE ISMAIL IBRAHIM MEMON.

Mr. Bhandarkar, who held Mr. Rustom D. N. Wadia's brief, applied for a fortnight's postponement on the ground of the insolvent's being ill. Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the opposing creditor, Dorabji Burjorji Coachbuilder, consented. An order was passed accordingly.

ARREST OF A DESERTER.

A SINGULAR STORY.

THE military authorities have arrested in Bombay a man who is charged with being a deserter from the Royal Welsh Regiment stationed at Chaprata. The story of the arrest is a remarkable one. A few days ago there arrived in Bombay an individual who passed as a Civilian and giving the name of Richards took up his residence at the Great Western Hotel. There he was charged with being Lance Corporal Weston, a deserter from the Welsh Regiment. This he indignantly denied declaring that his identity as a civilian was well known to an officer then staying in the Hotel. He referred the Provost Sergeant and police officer to Lieutenant H. D. B. Edwards, who happened to belong to the same regiment, the Royal Welsh Fusiliers. This officer, it appears, bore out the statement, and was emphatic in his assurance that "Mr. Richards" was a civilian and a personal friend of his. This satisfied the Provost Sergeant, who withdrew, profuse in his apologies. Mr. Richards, in great wrath, went down to the Brigade Office and interviewed the General Officer Commanding the District, and after explaining what had occurred at the hotel suggested that the Provost Sergeant should be kept in better order. The General appears to have been convinced of the error in identification and treated his visitor with much sympathy and consideration. "Mr. Richards" went one better after this, and went to the Brigade-Major at Colaba and complained to him on the same subject. This was followed up with a call on Mr. R. P. Lambert, the Deputy Commissioner of Police who also listened sympathetically to the tale of injured innocence. "Mr. Richards" was very angry at the indignity to which he had been subjected, and said he would write to the Secretary of State for India, and ventilate his grievance. In the meantime the District Office wired to the Royal Welsh Fusiliers to send down a non-commissioned officer to help in the identification of the missing Lance Corporal. On arrival the man proceeded at night to the Great Western Hotel in company with the Provost Sergeant and Sub-Inspector Power, and found "Mr. Richards" on the point of leaving the hotel after paying up his bill. The non-commissioned officer at once identified him as Lance Corporal Weston, with the result that "Mr. Richards" was arrested as a deserter, and, after going through the usual military formalities in connection with cases of military desertion, was sent off to the guardroom at Colaba.

In connection with the above incident Lieutenant Edwards has been placed under arrest, being confined to his rooms in the Great Western Hotel.

THE DISCHARGE OF A CREW.

A SHIP CAPTAIN FINED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Captain W. Cockburn, master of the s.s. Padmavati, was charged at the instance of Mr. R. H. H. Hopkins, Shipping Master, with contravention of sections 187, and 188 of the Merchant Shipping Act of 1894 and section 4 of the Indian Merchant Seamen's Act of 1870. Mr. Bowen, Acting Solicitor to Government, appeared to prosecute ; while Mr. Smetham, solicitor, watched the case on behalf of Messrs. Shepherd and Co., owners of the steamer.

The case for the prosecution was that by an agreement, dated 3rd May, 1904, which was signed in Glasgow by Captain Cockburn and the crew, the latter agreed to serve on board the steamship Padmavati on a voyage from Glasgow to Bombay, and then to be discharged subject to the requirements of the Merchant Shipping Act of 1894, the probable period of engagement being two months. The steamer arrived in the Bombay harbour on the 16th instant, and on the same day Captain Cockburn applied to Mr. Hopkins the shipping master, for the necessary sanction to discharge the crew. Mr. Hopkins examined into the grounds upon which the crew were to be discharged, and in the exercise of his discretion he refused to give his sanction as there was no prospect of their re-engagement at the port of Bombay. Notwithstanding his refusal to sanction the discharge of the crew, the accused discharged them and ordered them to leave the ship. On the following day the crew went to Mr. Hopkins and made a complaint to him. Subsequently the accused deposited a sum of £40-15s. with Mr. Hopkins for safe custody.

The accused in his defence stated that on his arrival in Bombay he was informed by Messrs. Shepherd and Co. that they were going to relieve him and send another crew on board the Padmavati. The accused thereupon told his crew to leave the ship. He submitted that he had no intention of breaking the law, and that the amount which he had deposited with Mr. Hopkins was sufficient to cover the wages of the crew, who were ten in number.

His Worship in disposing of the case, said he believed the accused had no intention of breaking the law, but at the same time he thought he was not entitled to send the crew ashore. He fined the accused Rs. 50, and ordered the amount to be paid to the Shipping Master for the subsistence of the crew while they were in Bombay.

SELLING COCAINE.

HEAVY PENALTY.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Inspector Banaji of the Abkari Department charged Bhagwandin Shivkrishna, a Purdeshi pan-seller, with selling cocaine without permission from the Collector of Abkari. In consequence of certain information, Inspector Banaji searched the accused's shop at Kalbadevi on Tuesday evening, when about thirty-five grains of cocaine were found in his possession. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and admitted a previous conviction. He was fined Rs. 125.

ART, MUSIC, AND THE DRAMA.

Two French Art Exhibitions.

"DIE MEISTERSINGER" AT COVENT GARDEN.

"THE EDGE OF THE STORM."

LONDON, JUNE 3.

At the moment, in Paris, there are open to exhibitions which may be said to represent the beginning and, if not the end, certainly the latest phase of French Art. M. Claude Monet's "Impressions" of London at M. Durand Ruel's Gallery are divided by something more than the passage of Time from the "Exposition des Primitifs Francais" at the Louvre. There can be no useful comparison between these widely divergent views of art, the one inspired by a scientific study of nature, the other by a devotional sentiment that was supernatural. But it is at least amusing to note how the great technical craftsman ends in something like fine caligraphy, which, with all his surprising command of means, is no more personal in its expression of the individual than handwriting. Whereas these early painters, with their narrow technique, so impressed their personality into their designs that separate works dated from four to five hundred years ago can now be related to each other with absolute certainty. One is tempted to think of Monet as a superb descriptive writer, whose self-conscious methods stand as a barrier between his subject and his own experience. It is not necessary to argue that Monet and his kind are wrong in the contention that all the elements of art are to be found objectively in nature, but the success of the individual depends obviously upon what he finds there. Whistler saw finely with the eye of a great personality, and so impressed his own view that neither literary nor religious pre-occupations were necessary to raise his pictures to the higher planes of emotional appeal. Can the like be said of Monet? He is a deft observer, but the mere exercise of his craft has mastered him. The Primitives are to be preferred not because they dealt in fable and superstition but because in their simple paint and naive design there resides character—a living personality—that must outlast all the brilliant technical performance which is insistent in an "Impression" by Monet. The exhibition at the Louvre, one gathers, is designed—although the fact is nowhere stated—to prove an original inspiration for the French Renaissance of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

On Tuesday night at Covent Garden a very crowded house foregathered to witness what proved to be an excellent performance of "Die Meistersinger." Richter again conducted, and it is certain that his orchestra is now much more nearly in touch with his desires and designs than it was at the beginning of the season. For, to take one example, the Prelude to the third act seemed to have acquired a new dignity and meaning ; in fact, throughout, the orchestra did wonders, and to say so much is to say that half the battle was gained. The only fault, perhaps—and an extraordinary fault it was for a man like Richter to fall into—was just a touch of sentimentality which he allowed to enter into the doings of part of the second act, a sentimentality which we certainly should have imagined to be very far from Richter's nature and temperament. In connection with this act we may at once say that the chorus here quite surpassed itself ; the final tumult was admirable, both from the vocal and histrionic point of view, and, indeed, we have never received from a grand opera chorus in London so much distinct pleasure. Among those who took the principal parts much chiefly be mentioned Herr van Rooy, who, if anything, seems to improve his conception of the character of Hans Sachs, lending to it an increased and wonderful thoughtfulness and a most admirable dignity. Herr Rains as Pogner was extremely successful, marking the part with a rare and true dignity, and showing a command of mere acting which one rarely sees in this particular character, which is commonly regarded as a more or less colourless figurehead. In the part of Eva Fraulein Alten sang charmingly and acted creditably. Herr Herold's Walther, though perhaps a trifle light, was in some respects an idyllic rendering of the character ; there was nothing heavy or solid about him—he seemed simply to have stepped into the picture from "the shores of old Romance." It is not necessary to dwell further upon this admirable performance, seeing that we dealt with the work only a few days ago ; but it is always interesting to compare performance with performance in musical matters, and it may safely be said that the interpretation last night was in every way superior to any that has gone before it for many a year.

We trust we shall not be misunderstood when we say that Mr. Forbes Robertson, who on Wednesday night made a welcome return to the London boards, is a lady's man. His art, highly appreciated as it is by men is still more highly appreciated by women. And it is to be noted that no actor manager has been more indebted to the lady playwright. His two great successes in recent years have been Mrs. Ryley's sentimental comedy, Mice and Men, and Miss Constance Fletcher's adaptation of 'The Light that Failed." Now, Dick was hardly the full-blooded animal drawn by Mr. Kipling, but it was a Dick that suited Mr. Robertson and his fair admirers very much better. Emboldened by success with two lady playwrights, Mr. Robertson on Wednesday night ventured on a third, Miss Margaret Young. If the reception of "The Edge of the Storm" was not all that he could desire, the reason is, perhaps, that he overlooked a very important distinction. We can well believe that the future of comedy largely rests with the ladies. In intimate domestic or social comedy they have a long start of the men. Their sense of everyday character as it works out in ordinary life is much keener and more searching than a man's. A man will give you a better idea of the absolute dimensions of a character, as a thing apart and existing in space. Women do not believe in space ; they are ever practical and personal, and will give you a much better notion of what sort of creature the character would be to have about the house. A woman's play usually contains one romance, embodied in a rather ornamental hero, a heroine drawn from what she remembers of herself at an earlier age, and a crowd of friends whose little weaknesses she is at no pains to conceal. To the best comedy, that which breathes a toleration even of the honest man who does not wipe his shoes, she is not yet equal. Tragedy is to her as remote and unbusinesslike as astronomy. The true distinction between comedy and tragedy we believe to be this : comedy deals with our duty to our neighbours, tragedy deals with our duty to God. "Macbeth" is not the story of an unfortunate marriage. It is a warring of the elements of right and wrong. Comedy concerns itself with the individual, tragedy with the common human lot. Comedy consists in the personal, tragedy in principles ; it illustrates the immutable laws of God, not the mutable bylaws made by man. Now, women are not strong on abstract principles. Propound a problem to a woman in the dry terms of A. and B. and she will be bored and answer at random. She may possibly want to know whether she knows Mr. A. and whether B. is the lady who is so often seen motoring with Mr. T.—this significantly, meaning Thompson. That is the outside measurement of her interest. Hence it comes that no woman has ever written an even respectable tragedy.

"The Edge of the Storm" starts as a tragedy, and the tragic intention is intermittently manifested throughout. We are plunged into the Hungarian revolt of 1848, and there is a constant cropping up of blank verse. Yet the matter and the treatment show a complete imperception of the tragic essence and a very maladroit handling of tragic incident. Istvan, a Magyar leader, has devised a plot to capture Metternich. It is thought to have succeeded, and Poulett, a young Englishman, who has changed places with Metternich in his carriages, is brought in so besh rouded that you can make nothing of him. He, sitting silent in his envelop, is harangued as to the abominations he has caused to be perpetrated on men and women of the Hungarian race. His envelope is removed, and lo! he is, as was confidently anticipated, not Metternich, but

somebody else—as it happens, Jim Poulett. Without any very good reason he is bound to a pillar and told that he is to die at dawn. He doesn't mind he has had some rather obscure love-affair which renders him callous. But the Magyar's daughter, Leta, is not callous. She has loved him at first sight in the dark and steals in with a knife. She cuts his cords and arms him with the knife with which, unknown to her, he promptly dispatches her intruding father. She returns, discovers what he has done, takes her father's death on herself—the damage seems remote—and is sworn by her relatives to have life for life. Whereon her mind gives way. Thereafter she is nice and agreeable company, but remembers nothing of that dreadful night.

So much for the prologue. The three acts that follow are stationed in India at the time of the Mutiny. Here we scent a weakness, Miss Young seeks to eke out her slender instinctive matter by dragging in big historical associations. Even so, surely the Hungarian revolt should have been enough. A play that shakes hands with that should need no further historical outdoor relief. Yet the three acts that follow are in India, and are subsidised by the Mutiny. The Mutiny makes a poor show. It is a half-hearted affair that makes itself felt in spare moments, and furnishes a rally for the final curtain. The Hungarians, Leta, whose mind is a blank; Wilma, who tries to poison Poulett with his coffee, and Ferenz, who draws a knife, and later, fires two shots, which appear to be fatal to Leta, now happily married to Poulett, turn up as a matter of course. When the end comes the Mutiny has been driven off the stage, and in a scrimmage Ferenz has joined Wilma on the other side of the grave. Leta recovers in a marvellous manner, and with her as his wife Poulett will live happily ever after. A pretty story, but why invoke the Hungarian revolt and the Indian Mutiny, except to give importance to a trivial and commonplace theme? A revolt, which comes to nothing simply because the hero exchanges places in a carriage, and a mutiny that merely looks in when it is wanted cannot help any play. Such things are, by right, masters, and to make servants of them, who have to rung for is to make the central characters ridiculous. Mr. Forbes Robertson was poor in the meagre character of Poulett. As, Leta Miss Gertrude Elliott was effective at odd moments. Mr. Titherradge was impressive as Leta's father, killed in the prologue. Mr. Ian Robertson was quaintly made up as a Havelock, and recalled the ways of Mr. Brandon Thomas, in the parts of the rather duffing major. Mr. Edwards O'Neill was impressive as an old Hindoo servant whose business it was to see that poisoned coffee was not drunk. Miss Titta Brand played forcibly as Wilma. But we cannot help regarding the production as a mistake. And the applause was not unanimous at the finish.

"Tannhauser," directed by Herr Richard Eckhold was the opera given on Thursday night at Drury Lane by the Moody-Manners Opera Company, otherwise known on the programme as the "National English Opera." The name part was taken by Mr. Wilson Pembroke, who interpreted the part excellently well, in the last act especially proving himself to be a thoroughly good actor as well as quite a fine singer; there is no part in the whole range of opera probably that is more difficult than that of Tannhauser, especially in that last act of which we have just spoken. The demand upon the actor no less than on the singer is overwhelming; and in both these respects Mr. Pembroke fulfilled all expectation. The great success of the evening, however, was achieved by Mme. Ella Russell in the part of Elizabeth. In the second act she acted extremely well, and she sang with wonderful power, purity of voice, and dignity of manner, but she was perhaps at her best in the famous prayor scene of the third act. Her singing of the prayer itself was singularly pathetic, and lacked nothing in point either of vocal ripeness or of dramatic pathos: we may say that we have seldom heard so completely fine a rendering of the part of Elizabeth, save on two or three very famous occasions. Mr. William Dever as Wolfram was exceedingly good, developing the poetic aspect of the part with much skill and with a sort of innate dignity. The remaining principal parts were all well filled, and a special word is necessary for the chorus, which did its very difficult work throughout the opera extremely well. Both the second and the third acts of Tannhauser contain very trying work for any chorus, and that these singers came triumphantly through the ordeal says a great deal both for their intelligence and for their training. As usual, Herr Eckhold conducted with admirable energy and discretion.

PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

PERSIANS AND THE WAR.

The Isfahan correspondent of the "Pioneer" writing on May 28th says, in a few days the Zil-es-Sultan will have arrived in Isfahan and things will go on much as before. So far nothing has leaked out with regard to the real intention of the Government concerning the collection of inland revenue; but there seems no doubt this is to be placed actually if not nominally under Belgian control.

The chief Priest of Isfahan, Agha Nejafy, left Teheran some days ago and will arrive in Isfahan on the 30th May. Large parties of his followers and others desirous of ingratiating themselves in his favour have already left Isfahan to meet him on the road. His entry, therefore, is to be more or less a triumphal one, and the bazars are to be closed on the day of his arrival. So far as the people of Isfahan are concerned he will only return with renewed power. It was hoped that this Bird of Prey's wings would have been clipped in Teheran, but he is so very rich that he has probably been well able to satisfy all demands at the capital by means of large cash present.

One of the two sons of H. I. H. Zil-es-Sultan who remained in Teheran, has now returned, namely, Akber Mirza, but the favourite son, Bahram Mirza is to remain in Teheran, where he will soon be joined by another brother, Ismail Mirza, from Isfahan. It is rumoured that Bahram Mirza is to be married to one of the daughters of the Shah, but so far this is only report.

The list of appointments to the various Governorships in Persia is now complete, and from the list it seems that Russian diplomacy has been singularly unsuccessful. None of the so-called Russian candidates have received anything at all.

The Russian war with Japan still interests the Persians very much, and they are always anxious to hear of the latest news. The Russians are not greatly liked in Persia and their initial mishaps are looked upon with the reverse of displeasure.

The weather has at last turned hot and spring has now changed to summer. The very unusually good spring has had an immense effect upon the crops, and it is said that the opium all over the country should be better than for many years.

NOTES FROM GOA.

The last Overland Mail has brought us unfavorable news as regards the health of the Patriarch-Archbishop of Goa, writes our Panjim correspondent. The Archbishop's illness has taken a turn for the worse and he has been advised by his medical attendants that he cannot safely go back to his archdiocese. He, therefore, contemplates resigning his office and entering the Convent of the Franciscans. His successor, it is rumoured will be the Bishop of Cochin.

Our Railway is actively at work and large quantities of Indian coal and petroleum are being landed at Marmugoa and transported to the Southern Mahratta Countries. Two steamers laden with oil seeds have been filled up by Messrs. Ralli Brothers and despatched to Europe and a third one is shortly expected.

The earnings of the Railway Company for the last five months show an excess of Rs. 80,000 over earnings

Heavy rains are falling to the contentment of agriculturists.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 23, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE TERM OF THE VICEROYALTY.

The "Indian Spectator"—to which the name of the "Voice of India" has been changed—says regarding the term of the Viceroyalty: We have as yet only a telegraphic intimation of Lord Curzon having expressed himself in favour of making the tenure of the Viceregal office "permanent." It would be interesting to know whether he would also extend the term of the provincial Governors and of Councillors who do not belong to the Civil Service. There is no law now in force which restricts the appointment either of the Viceroy or of his Councillors to five years: that limit is fixed only by custom, which it would be unbecoming in any one to transgress. Five years is rather a short period for a Viceroy to master the intricacies of the administration of such a huge country as India, and to initiate and guide any lasting reforms with an independent will. Yet the custom that has grown up is very convenient in that it obviates the necessity of a recall when a Viceroy has not been particularly successful. As the term may be extended by re-appointment, the present system leads to no inconvenience.

THE LATE DR. THOMAS BLANEY.

The "Rast Goftar" says regarding the administration of the Blaney Fund: Mr. A. Pell, general manager of Messrs. Kemp and Co., deserves the best thanks of the public for starting and disbursing the fund raised for the late Dr. Blaney. The fund was very prudently and economically spent for the very purpose for which it was raised, and the surplus of Rs. 1,146 could not have been utilised for a better purpose than the making of a bust of the late lamented citizen, whose public services of a unique character extended over a period of four decades, or well nigh half a century. Sir Hurkisondas, Narotamdas the chairman of the board of directors of Messrs. Kemp and Co., who is also and old and prominent member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation has, in conjunction with Mr. Pell put himself in communication with the Corporation to allow the bust, when completed, to be placed in the Council Hall where busts of some of the distinguished member of the Corporation are placed.

BUILDINGS FOR PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

The question of providing suitable buildings for primary schools in Bombay has entered upon one more stage. The "Gujerati" remarks: The question of providing suitable buildings for Primary Schools in Bombay has entered upon one more stage. The Committee that was appointed by Government in 1903 to report on the whole subject and make suggestions has already done so. It appears that there are 53 Municipal Primary Schools and 35 aided schools located in houses which they share with other tenants and that 27 1-4 lakhs will be required to house 68 out of them in 43 specially erected buildings. The total annual cost for interest and sinking fund for a loan extending over 40 years would be Rs 1,40,326. The Committee have however, recommended that a beginning might be made by raising a loan of ten lakhs for the present to provide for new buildings were most urgently required. It seems that there are seventeen schools which required to be dealt with immediately and these can be accomodated in seven central buildings at a cost of about 10 lakhs. This would entail an annual charge of Rs. 40,500 in respect of interest, sinking fund and insurance. The Committee have proposed that Government and the Corporation should each assign annually a sum of Rs. 20,000 for this purpose. We are glad that the signatories to the report have placed on record their emphhatic recognition of the necessity for early action with a view to the improvement of Primary School accomodation in Bombay.

THE DOINGS OF THE BANDRA MUNICIPALITY.

The Bandra Municipality is having some lively times just now. The "Indian Spectator" remarks:—At the last meeting of the Municipal Board, convened for the purpose of discussing the Budget, Mr. Powar one of the elected members, proposed that the estimated house-tax, calculated by the Managing Committee at 5-1-2 per cent on the assessed value, be reduced from 17 thousand and odd rupees to 12 thousand odd, being calculated at 4 per cent. The President ruled thatas the meeting was called for the discussion of Budget, the motion for the reduction of the total estimate shown in the Budget was in order, but the reduction of the existing rate could not be moved, as no notice of such motion had been given. Accordingly the reduction of the total estimate for the coming year was moved and passed by eight elected members, as against seven nominated members. Though the proposition was carried by a narrow majority, it now stands as the resolution of the Board. In the circumstances in which the total estimate was reduced, the Board is now morally bound to give effect to it by voting for a reduction of the rate as well. The President however, is understood to be opposed to the reduction. We suppose the Board will have to resolve upon a reduction of the rate and leave the President to invoke the interference of Government to veto it, if he is opposed to the measure.

THE MATHERAN RAILWAY.

The "Rast Goftar" observes:—Mr. Abdul Husein Adamji Peerbhoy has not allowed the grass to grow under his feet. His motto seems to be "no sooner said than done." His application to the Bombay Government for an order empowering him to construct and maintain a line of tramway between Narel station and Matheran has been granted, and if everything goes well, the work will soon be taken in hand and accomplished within the limited period. Mr. Adamji Peerbhoy and his sons are nothing if they are not enterprising and shewed business men as they are, they will be able to construct and work the line as cheap as practicable, and we should not be surprised if the undertaking proves a very profitable investment. It is apprehended by some that the construction of the light railway to Matheran will tend to overcrowding and rendering the station comparatively unhealthy. We do not think there need be any apprehension in that direction. The rules governing the construction of new houses on hill stations are not so elastic as those obtaining on the plains, and a strict enforcement of the same can efficiently check over-crowding and its attendant evils.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

The report of Prince d'Arenberg, Chairman of the board of directors of the Suez Canal Company, which is to be presented at the annual meeting of the shareholders, contains the following interesting passage:—

Two special causes have contributed to the increase of the traffic in the Canal. First and foremost is the coincidence of a fine corn crop in India with the reduction of the stock available in the United States and Australia. The second factor is the increased activity in the traffic from north to south during the last three months of last year due to the despatch to the Far East of coal and provisions in anticipation of the then menacing conflict between Russia and Japan. It is impossible to consider the increase of traffic in 1903, due to such causes, as being absolutely normal, yet, as the effect of these exceptional conditions was still felt during the first months of the present year, and as the measures approved of last year strengthened our reserve funds, we were quite at liberty to consider an increase of your dividend. We are glad to propose to you to raise it by 5 frs., making the net return per share 130 fr. (5L 4s.).

Paris, May 31 ("Reuter").—The report be to presented to the general meeting of shareholders of the Suez Canal in June states that the receipts of the financial year 1903 increased to 103,875,805 frs. (14,275,032L), and the total expenditure rose to 41,260,518 frs. (1,651,860L). The surplus of the receipts over the expenditure exceeded the profits of the preceding financial year by 963,827 frs. (36,352L).

In the section of the report dealing with the general situation, it is stated that the prospects for the current year are highly satisfactory. The receipts from Jan. 31 to May 20 show a surplus of 4,300,000 frs. (172,000L.) "It is difficult," the report continues, "to foresee the effects which the events in the Far East will in the end have on the Canal. We do not think, however, that they can react upon it prejudicially. The indirect movement which the war will doubtless continue to stimulate, appears to be of such a nature as to compensate for the temporary slackening in the regular trade with Northern China and Japan. The general circumstances, moreover, are favourable. The crops in India are in excellent condition and Australia, having recovered some of her exporting power, may contribute somewhat to the increase in traffic through the Canal."

In conclusion, the report expresses great regret at the departure of Sir Charles Fremantle, who is resigning his post as British Official Director of the Canal, and recommends the confirmation of the provisional appointment of Mr. Anstruther as his successor. The report also recommends Sir James Lyle Mackay as successor to the late Sir E. Sandys Dawes on the Council.

It is reported from Newchwang that Mr. McCullough, special correspondent of the New York Herald, who was at Port Arthur and sent home a long description of the first attack, and who was at one time connected Japan with the "Times" has been placed under arrest and is practically a prisoner. The news is not definitely substantiated.

A military administrative commission is being organised at Tokio for the purpose of controlling for the present the territory now occupied by Japan in Manchuria, and a batch of officials has been already detailed for the purpose. The Japanese also propose to control the railways which have incidentally come into their possession.

TELEGRAPHIC FACILITIES.

Merchants and others, writes a correspondent, who are wont to send code-telegrams, can no longer have cause to complain of the paucity of words required for the purpose from 1st July. At present no word which contravenes the usage of the eight conventional languages, viz., English, German, Dutch, French, Italian, and Portuguese, is permitted in secret-language telegrams. Owing to this restriction, experts had till lately, been able to place at the disposal of the mercantile community, only about 400,000 words. The authorities were not content with imposing merely the above-mentioned restriction: for over a decade, and at successive International Telegraph Conferences, attempts were made to force upon telegraph code framers, an official list from which alone, code-words could be selected. In obedience to the decision of the Paris Conference (1890) the Berne Bureau compiled the first edition of the official Vocabulary which was published in 1894; but it was universally condemned; for it contained erroneous combinations like, "mylord" (for, "my lord") as one word; and the total number of words in it was decidedly small, viz., 250,000 against a much larger number published by private compilers. At the Budapest Conference held in 1903 an extended vocabulary was, therefore determined upon. In the earlier edition, telegraphic, calligraphic, orthographic and phonetic, accuracy was aimed at; but the new work, containing about 1,000,000 words and completed in 1901, is a mere least of words. It was thought that the extended official Vocabulary would have settled, once for all, the long-pending question. But this has not been the case. Even the new vocabulary is imperfect; simple words like abandons, accidents, etc., have been omitted. These shortcomings were brought to the notice of the International Telegraph Office which naturally inclined to belittle them. However, the Bombay Chamber of Commerce which had taken the initiative did not rest satisfied. It pointed out that the compulsory use of an imperfect official vocabulary would be a great hardship to the mercantile community. The leading Chambers of Commerce throughout the world were communicated with, and, with united effort, it has been possible to secure success; for, the London Conference (1903) decided to abandon the Official Vocabulary. Nor is this all. From 1st July, fictitious words, (not exceeding ten letters), pronounceable according to the analogy of the recognised languages, will be permitted in code-telegrams so that a vast number of words will now be available for secret-language telegrams. What scope this offers, is evidenced by the fact that there are already a couple of Vocubularies in the market. Senders of telegrams should, however, not be allured by the number of words in any work. Safety is of the greatest importance. The vocabularies on the bilateral system are altogether unreliable. They do not provide against the consequences of "convertibility". Those who daily handle code-telegrams know how easy it is for the word "accede" to be received as "antecede"; for "access to be converted into actress", yet, the unwary might be led into the trap of purchasing a cheap but from a telegraphic viewpoint, worse than useless vocabulary. We here mention the "Economical Vocabulary" of ten million words (Thacker, Bombay). The cipher-words in it have a difference of at least two letters, and in most cases of as many as six letters; while the words are all telegraphically inconvertible. Intending purchasers will do well to inspect the book which appears to be the best of its kind. Instead of five-figure groups, seven-figure groups are now available not a small factor in reducing telegraphic expenditure. While on this subject it in not out of place to add that the Bombay Chamber of Commerce has been instrumental in securing also some other telegraphic facilities for India. On its recommendation, the fee for registering a code-address will be reduced from Rs. 10 to Rs. 5, from 1st July. Again, it is through the representation of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce that refund of cost of service messages concerning mutilations, are now obtained at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Karachi, and Rangoon, instead of by application to the Check Office Calcutta. A few other minor facilities will be given which will be included in the Indian Telegraph Guide in force on 1st July.

HIGH COURT.—June 23.

Before The Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batty.

Appeals for hearing final disposal.

1293—Bhaishunker K and G—The Ahmedabad Advance S and W Co vs Laxmishunker Dewshanker and another—K B Mehta

1261—Thakurdas and Co—Ayshabai Binte Cassumbhoy vs The Municipal Commissioner and others—Crawford and Co and Sorabji and J

1294—Bhaishunker K and G Jaskorebai widow vs Jeebaud Kapurchand and another—Mulla and M

1295—Bhaishunker K and G—The Administrator General of Bombay vs Premji Daramsey and others—Nanc and H

Before The Hon'ble Mr. Justice D. Tyabjee.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

466-03—Smetham B and N—Kessawjee Issur vs Great Indian Peninsula Railway Co—Little and Co—Part heard.

631-01—Captain and V—Bai Kabu and another vs Amerchand Madhawji and others Manaukhlal J and A Little and Co—Dikshit and D and Thakurdas and Co—Partly deceased.

248-04—Crawford B and C—Diedrick Herman Glade vs Narondas Tulsidas Little and Co

Commercial Causes.

625-02—Tyabji D and Co—The Advocate General vs Haridas Purshotam Ardeser H D and Co

1032-02—Tyabji D and Co—Raja Bahadur Chatoorbujdas Gordhuntas vs Muncaerehaw Chothia and another—Wadia and Co

151-03—Payne and Co—Kikia Khoshal and anr vs Rustomjee Ardashir Cooper—Mulla and M For Postponement.

159-03—Mulla and M—Rajabally Ramjee Lakhdir vs Samson Huskel—Captain and V.

677-03—Kanga and P—Ganeshlal Jaharimull and another vs Chathmull Jivaram—Payne and Co.

455-1901-03—Tyabjee D and Co—Jainabai vs Mistry Adam Aba Patel—Jehangbir and S.

75-02—Little and Co—Rahimtoola Khairaj and other vs Gungaram Vithadas—Thakurdas and Co

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Crowe.

For Dismissal.

181-6601-04—Karmedan Chatmal and another vs Issardas Beharilal—Malvi H and M

883-01—Bicknell M and M—Damji Keshawjee vs Purshotum Ramji and others—Nanjreha and T

Commercial Cause.

322-01—Nanu and H—Dinshaw Pestonji Batha as Kanhyalal Kissonchand—Edgelow G and W

Suits for hearing and final Disposal.

Long Causes.

484-02—Madhowji and V—Shikibai widow and others vs Manockji Edulji Contractor and others—Khunderao S and L

62-2—Mulla and M—Rustomji Ardeser Cooper vs Thakoredas Runchordas and another—Bicknell M and M

297-03—Kanga and P Nagindas Lakhmidas and others vs Messrs shrikisson—Balkisson—Tyabji D and Co

517-03—Payne and Co—Goolam Hraga and others vs Runchordas Vundravandas—Eggelow G and W

361-02—Maruhhoy J and M—Bai Nenbai widow and others vs Bhawanji Thakersey and another—In person—K B Mehta

(1-03—F P Pavri—Ahmedally bin Mahomedally Gharaj and another vs Sarabai widow and others—Ardeser H D and Co

319-02—Thakurdas and Co—Alli Mahomed Goolam Hossein and others vs Rahimtoola Somaji and others—Captain and V

321-03—Ardeser H D and Co—Gulabchand Manalal and others vs Hari Janardhen Dev and another—Chitni and M

266-04—Dikshit D and S—Yeshwant Pandurang Matre and others vs S N Shaik Adam and Co—Bicknell M and M

326-03—Ardeser H D and Co—Gulabchand Manalal and others vs Vinayek Shivrao Dharker and other—Chitnis and M

327-03—Ardeser H D and Co—Gulabchand Manalal and others vs Mahadew Nayen Thosor and others—Chitnis and M

325-03—Ardeser H D and Co—Gulabchand Manalal and other vs Ganesh Luxman—Chitnis and M

669-00—Payne and Co—Fidaally Abdulally Nirzani vs Secretary of State for India in Counsel Mr. Bowen,

718-01—Tyabjee D and Co—Luxmi Narayen Gopi Keson and others vs Gurmukhai Ramdayal and another—Bhaishanker—K and G

500-03—Thakurdas and Co—Tarmahomed Hajee Aboo and others vs Hajee Essa Haji Aboo—Payne and Co

479-03—Captain and V—For Pauper Aishabai Essack and other vs Ebrahim Khan Mahomed—In person

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths, from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern; Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	2	5
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	2	1	12
D Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada.	0	1	23
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	6
E Mazagon, Darwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Pardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	1	1	19
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	2
G Mahimkar Worli	1	1	5
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	7
Total	6	6	79
Total plague deaths to date...	276094	227,950	
Same date last year	14	17	35

WILL GENERAL HUTTON RESIGN?

TROUBLE WITH THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

General Hutton, the Commandant of the Australian forces, has come into conflict with the Federal Labour Ministry, and no surprise will be felt if he resigns.

The trouble has arisen over General Hutton's refusal to communicate to the Federal Minister of Defence the contents of cipher messages which he has sent to the War Office in code.

Sir Horace Tozer, the Agent-General for Queensland, who has been Minister of Defence in that State, said in all his experience there never arose the necessity for the Commandant in furtherance of his duties to communicate with the War Office except on purely private matters. All messages relating to the defence of the country passed through the Minister of Defence and the Governor. He was aware of the peculiar circumstances in the present case of General Hutton, but he pointed out that so long as he held the position of Commandant the General was an officer of the Commonwealth. He was appointed by the Commonwealth and paid by the Commonwealth.

Difficulties have arisen before in connection with the question of the position of Commandant. It has been the contention of some officers that they are governed by the Army orders and are not subject to the Government, that they are, in fact, supreme in their own department. Colonial Ministers refuse to admit that contention, and periodically sharp differences arise—the instances of General Owen in Queensland and General Hutton even a previous occasion in New South Wales are recalled.

The opinion in Colonial circles in this country is that the attitude of General Hutton can be justified only if the messages which he has sent to the War Office relate to his own private affairs, and do not concern Australia's defence. It is believed that the General would welcome a change as he has not, it is said, found the position a very comfortable one recently. The policy of the Labour Ministry, and particularly the present Minister of Defence, who is a strong Socialist, is to modify the military programme very considerably.

With reference to the sending of cipher messages to the War Office, Major-General Hutton has declared that he fully recognises that it would be a lapse of duty for a General serving one Government to communicate direct with another Government on matters affecting official responsibilities. The General explains that the cablegram for which Mr. Dawson, the Federal Minister of Defence, refused to pay was merely a simple receipt.—Reuter.

The "Chronicle's" Melbourne correspondent states that there has been a sensational development of the inquiry by a committee of the Federal Senate into the case of Lieutenant-Colonel Neild, who Major-General Sir E. T. H. Hutton wishes to retire on the ground of the inefficiency of his regiment, but who alleges that the real cause is to be found in criticisms made by him in the Senate.

It is stated that a letter from Colonel Neild of vital importance in the case has been abstracted from the departmental file after being copied by General Hutton's secretary for the purpose of making a precis for the Committee, and a modified letter substituted for it. A photographic copy of the first letter was produced before the Committee, who are endeavouring to discover the unknown offender.

The matter, says the correspondent, has caused a profound sensation.

PROPOSED BANK FOR CHINA.

The "N.-C. Daily News" states that the proposal to establish a "de facto" Government Bank in Peking with branches throughout the Empire has been eagerly taken up by the Empress Dowager and her advisers, but unfortunately owing to the present war in Manchuria the question of finance, under the circumstances, has somewhat delayed progress. This, it appears, has by no means dampened the ardour of the projectors for we now learn that the Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the Board of Revenue have reported to the Empress Dowager that their Board has laid aside a sum of two million taels to assist in starting the capital of the proposed institution, in consequence of which her Majesty has announced her intention to also contribute from out of her own private purse not less than half a million taels towards the same object. In fact it is not intended to ask the mercantile and other classes to subscribe for shares in the bank and to gain general confidence in the proposed Imperial Government Banks of China it will not be started until at least five million or more taels in hard cash have been collected. The example initiated by the Empress Dowager will be a gentle hint to the Princes, great nobles and high Ministers of the Court to go and do likewise, so that any difficulty in soon amassing five million taels as a starting capital of the new Bank is not anticipated. Practical knowledge in finance and in the modern banking system is what is needed to make the new institution a success, and as there is no Chinese in the Capital possessed of enough acquaintance in this all important matter the Board of Revenue has sent down to Shanghai a first-class secretary in that department named Chang Yun-yen—who, by the way, it is reported, has also been named as the future Manager of the proposed Bank—to interview Chinese on the staffs of the Foreign Banks for the purpose of 'obtaining hints.' We may also state here en passant, that although we have designated the proposed institution as the 'Imperial Government Bank of China,' which to all intents and purposes it is to be, it has also been termed 'The Board of Revenue Bank,' probably in order to obtain the confidence of the native banking and commercial classes throughout the country.

COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING IN INDIA.

The following are the Statistic of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in April, 1904, and in the corresponding month of 1902 and 1903:—

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) of YARN Spun.

	Month of April 1902	1903	1904
British India.			
Bombay	35649133	35361223	31963720
Madras	2849112	2490934	1624512
Bengal	4189425	3336882	2831762
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (also Ajmer Merwara).	2824149	2432725	2133577
Punjab	793 32	90 833	1058679
Central Provinces and Berar(a)	2100640	1994538	1683233
Total	48295391	46538133	40780763
Foreign Territory.			
Berar (a) and the Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad (b), Wadhwan (c), Quilon (d), Kishengarh	1055582	1870749	1603918
Grand Total	49291973	48438882	42384686

(a) Berar ceased to be Foreign Territory from the 1st October, 1902, when it was leased in perpetuity to the British Government, but in this table the transfer has been made from the 1st October, 1903, when the administration was transferred to the Central Provinces.

(b) From September 1902 (d) From November 1902
(c) From October 1902 (e) From April 1903

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the QUANTITY of WOVEN GOODS Produced

[N.B—The weight in pounds represents the weight of all Woven Goods; the measure in yards represents the equivalent of the weight of grey goods]

		Month of April 1902	1903	1904
British India.				
Bombay	pds.	8432917	8597151	10022 08
	yds.	30945616	31643251	37149293
	doz.	1257	1086	236
Madras	pds.	529854	308857	428423
	yds.	128-359	196059	451294
Bengal	pds.	42434	49412	41840
	yds.	147636	180453	177193
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, (also Ajmer-Merwara)	pds.	359544	405794	362866
	yds.	1233833	1341543	1387165
	pds.	21168	6260	7936
Punjab	yds.	66848	14723	22927
Central Provinces and Berar (a)	pds	536982	532725	592903
	yds.	1543.96	1610042	1892758
Total	pds.	9942779	9893293	11462076
	yds.	35219088	34985071	41690333
	doz.	1237	1086	236
Foreign Territory.				
Berar (a) and the Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad (b), and Wadhwan (c),	pds.	341788	527727	460204
	yds.	1207577	2023075	1789713
Grand Total	pds.	10281567	10420989	11922280
	yds.	36419663	37011118	43170019
	doz.	1237	1086	236

(a) Berar has been transferred from the Foreign Territory with effect from the 1st October 1903, see note (a) to abstract statement No. I.
(b) From September 1902 (c) From October 1902

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

Among the village schools in the Tyrol is one which is conducted on the most Arcadian principles so much so, indeed, that the children are in the habit of addressing the raster as "thou" instead of with the more respectful "you." A day or two ago the Bishop announced his intention of inspecting the school. The master thereupon called the children together and told them that they must on account say "du" to the Bishop, but must instead always address him as "Eure bishoflicbe Gnaden" (your episcopal lordship). A little later the Bishop arrived, and was received with becoming reverence. In order to test the knowledge of the children in matters religious he asked them, "Tell me, my children, which is the Eighth Commandment," whereupon up rose a shrill chorus, "Your episcopal lordship shalt not steal."

There is a workman of Middletown, New York State, who if he should ever visit this country might be expected to set the Thames on fire. Being prevented by geographical circumstances for the present, he has confined himself to setting on fire the factory in which he works, and that by nothing but the heat of his burning industry. He works in a tannery in a department in which the leather is hung upon frames and doubed with a preparation of naphtha, linseed oil, and lampblack. As he walked across the floor, treading as he did so on some of the preparation, he felt a sudden warmth at his feet, and looking down found that the floor was ablaze. His feet and legs were severely burned, he and his companions had a narrow escape from death, and the factory, together with some thousands of dollars' worth of leather, was destroyed. No doubt his employers or perhaps one ought to say the insurance company, will look askance upon such fiery industry in future.

It was recently loudly trumpeted forth that most of the snails eaten at Parisian restaurants were artificial, being in reality "mou," which in plain English is lights cut into corkscrew shape, stuck into empty snailshells bought from dustmen and rag-pickers, and filled up with liquid fat. The delectable compound fetches some 20 centimes the dozen escargots. Paris heard this comparatively unmoved, some people even declaring that the artificial variety has a special flavour—which we can well believe—which they prefer to that of the genuine article, even when it has been reared among the vine leaves of Bourgogne. Now, however, the public attitude has found reason to change. A patriotic principle is involved, and the sham snail makers tremble before the outraged majesty of the people. Scandalous as it may appear some of these unprincipled men, instead of patronising the lights of home have actually been procuring their raw material from Germany.

One of the most noticeable features in the growth of South Africa during the last few years is the large number of Jews who have emigrated thither. In Capetown Johannesburg is commonly referred to as the New Jerusalem, and it now boasts of a couple of papers exclusively devoted to Jewish matter, one being printed in the vernacular and the other in Yiddish, the jargon language spoken the world over by Jews. The establishment of the letter was somewhat novel. The proprietors of the Anglo-Jewish paper advertised for a firm to print their journal, and amongst the tenders received was one from a firm of Yiddish printers. Their tender, however, was not only not accepted, but some rather unflattering remarks were made about their work. The firm then resolved to be revenged and to show of what it was capable, and on the first day the new publication appeared there also saw the light a Yiddish paper, printed neatly and well. A right royal battle has ensued between the two since, with no signs of capitulation on the part of the "Greeners"—as foreign Jews rather disparagingly are termed by their English co-religionists.

It is not only in the interests of literature that the world's supply of timber is being rapidly depleted. It seems, indeed that the firewood manufacturers are the largest users of timber, the packing-case manufacturers coming next, their combined consumption being equal to 30 per cent of the entire yearly output. Some of the Chicago packing companies use 100,000,000 feet of timber every year, and even a comparatively small concern requires 30,000,000 feet to supply its needs for a single twelve-month. One of the great American sewing machine manufacturers also uses 30,000,000 feet every year for boxes and crates, exclusive of a large quantity of high-grade wood employed in the construction of the machine. More timber is converted into boxes than is used by house-builders. It takes 400 feet of timber to make a case for a fullsized piano, and the wood is never much good for anything else afterwards, except to be converted into firewood. Canada is of course the greatest timber-producing country in the Empire, and her near neighbour the United States purchases wood from her to the tune of 10,000,000 dollars per annum. The United States levies an import duty of about 12 1-2 per cent on all timber shipped from Canada.

They are very indignant in Ieel in Monte Video, and with good cause. It seems that some ignorant writers have been saying that the Japanese army is the cheapest in the world. Monte Video, which has considerable experience in armies, having seldom less than two fighting—against each other,—declares this to be an infamous untruth. This is what one of them—or an Englishman domiciled there—has to say on their behalf:—"The natives of this country, who are undoubtedly miles behind the Japs in everything else, can at least congratulate themselves on being far ahead when it comes to really economical warfare. The only real 'gasto' is the cost of the cartridges—and those, as everyone knows, are literally wasted. Commissary and remount departments are alike unknown and unnecessary. for our soldiers ride on other people's horses and feel on other people's beef and mutton, while other people's fencing posts occasionally come in handy as fuel. The soldier's pay can scarcely be said to form a serious item. One old agregado told me the other day that he fought all through the 'guerra grande and never touched a cent; the whole time! Another old paisano who went through the same war said he drew on an average 1 dollar a year! Two most cowardly and blood thirsty murders have taken place in this 'pago' (Rio Negro) since the present row began; the motive in each case being robbery and the victims being foreigners. 'Regrettable incidents of this nature must be taking place all over the country but even in peace time it is probably that not half the murders committed in the camp are ever made public, being hushed up by the authoridad.

The Russo-Japanese war is having its inevitable effect on excitable people, many of whom it has thrown off their mental balance. Thus there are now several ladies in Paris who are quite convinced that they are Empress of Japan. A few weeks ago one of those poor demented creatures called at the prefecture of police and demanded to be immediately escorted to the presence of the Emperor. Another similar case now is reported, also from Paris, where a handsome and smartly dressed young lady called the other day and the demanded a private interview with the manager of one of the leading theatres. When she was shown into the great man's sanctum she informed him that she was willing to appear on the stage every night, and her very presence, she said, would fill the house in all parts being, as she was, the Empress of Japan. Under pretence of being escorted to the Imperial Palace the lady was taken to the asylum, and the authorities have communicated with her friends. A retired quartermaster of the French Navy, also resident in Paris, has been sent out of his head by reading the war news. The other day he donned his old uniform and armed himself with cutlass, pistol, and boarding hatchet. With the last-named murderous weapon he attacked a cafe on the boulevards, under the impression that it was the Japanese Navy. He scattered the waiters right and left and with his boarding hatchet smashed all the mirrors and plate glass, and encouraged his imaginary followers by the cry of "mort aux Japonais! Vive la Russie! A l'assaut Al assaut"! It required the services of half-a-dozan policemen to overpower the unfortunate quartermaster and bring him before the magistrates.

The supernatural acuteness of Sherlock Holmes seems largely a matter, of profession. The writer of an article in the "Leisure Hour" in A Day in the Country Doctor's Life," says that "it may sound strange to the unaccustomed, but the way in which the night-bell is rung tells one almost infallibly if the case is urgent or not. And there are foot-steps whose very sounds as they come up the street and halt at the door will wake the doctor up with the certainty of news of some catastrophe."

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS CATHEDRAL.

Nativity of St. John Baptist.

June 23—6 p.m.—Vigil—Evensong (Choral)
June 24—7-15 a.m.

WRITERS AND READERS.

Spain is preparing to celebrate the tercentenary of the publication of "Don Quixote." The Society of Authors is sending an address of congratulation to the Spanish Academy in connection with the event. A draft of it has already been prepared and approved by the committee and the president, Mr. George Meredith.

Dr. Duncan has begun to arrange the material for the biography of Herbert Spencer, which he is to write. The task is likely to occupied a year at least, but Spencer's own "Autobiography" will keep people reading meanwhile. The publishers of it, Messrs. Williams and Norgate, with whom the philosopher was so long associated, will also issue the memoir.

Mr. Swinburne is revising his verse—at all events going over it—for the new Collected Edition. Its value, of course, is that it will be the definitive Swinburne. Moreover, it will be a harmonious series of volumes, in contrast to the present issue in various shapes and sizes. The large paper edition, of which all the copies were at once taken up, promises to go to a premium.

For some time Mr. Heinemann has had in preparation a book of travel and exploration arising from the Danish expedition to the Pamirs in the years 1896-99. It is by the leader of the expedition, Dr. Olufsen, and it contains information about great areas never before visited. No book of travel is complete to-day without a series of pictures. There are fifty in this one, and it has also two original maps of the Pamir region.

Mr. Andrew Lang has the third volume of his history of Scotland nearly ready. It covers the period from the death of James VI. to that of Dundee in 1689. This date leaves Mr. Lang with time and material for two or three more volumes before he reaches our own day. His method is to examine the elements and forces which went to the making of the Scottish people, and to sketch the social life and manners of each period.

Mr. Heinemann announces a handbook to Chopin's works written by the well-known musical critic Mr. Ashton Jonson. It is on a new plan being a kind of musical Baedeker to Chopin. Preliminary chapters deal with the facts of his life and with him as composer pianist and teacher. Other chapters follow on his taste in music the editions of his works his critics and his biographers. The main portion of the book deals exhaustively with each great composition in succession.

Somebody, speaking of Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff's "Diary," has been calling him "the modern Pepys," but he doubts if he is entitled to such an honour. "I am afraid," he says, in the "Book Monthly" for June, "that my Journal has not the qualities which belong to Pepys's—for one thing, it is not sufficiently wicked. If in its character it could be thought to resemble any other diary, perhaps it is Evelyn's." At the moment Sir Mountstuart has the two final volumes of his "Notes from a Diary" in preparation.

Several notable men, including the late Archbishop Temple, have been educated at Blundell's School at Tiverton. As one item in the celebration of its tercentenary we are promised a volume entitled Blundell's Worthies. It has been prepared by Mr. M. L. Banks, lately a teacher at the school, and it will be published by Messrs. Chatto, of London, and Mr. Commin, of Exeter. There is an article on Sir John Popham who was Lord Chief Justice of England, and another on Mr. R. D. Blackmore, who was also at Blundell's.

Mr. C. R. L. Fletcher, of Magdalen College, has written, for young readers, a history of England, which Mr. Murray will publish. In his preface Mr. Fletcher says:—The presumption of adding another to the long list of histories of England for boys, needs some apology. The venture was suggested to me by certain uncomplimentry young gentleman—near relations of my own—who were always complaining that they found history intolerably dull. In form the history is unconventional being unfettered, by traditional judgments, but it rests entirely upon the best authorities.

The romance of our twentieth century commerce is being discovered and written about by American novelists. Mr. Norris's Pit is perhaps the most notable book that has come from this literary mine to which English writers have also been giving attention. A story that Messrs. Putnam are about to publish deals with Wall Street and New York Society. It is entitled "The Corner in Coffee," and naturally the hero to be found there is not exactly young. Mr. Brady's hero is a man of fifty-five, and the heroine is twenty years younger—no doubt the right difference.

A pathetic interest attaches to a volume of verse by Madame Mary Duclaux, which Messrs. Chapman are just publishing. Her husband died suddenly a few weeks ago, and it has a verse of dedication to him, written earlier. This verse reads:—

For thy brows benign and calm,
Here I bring no branch of palm,
Nay, nor dark leaves red and brown
Twisted in a civic crown,
Nor Appollo's shining bay—
I've no laurel in my posies!
Here are little things, but roses
That shall last as long as they.

Only a few copies remain of the beautiful reprint which Messrs. Methuen have issued of John Parkinson's "Paradisi In Sole Paradisus Terrestris." It belonged to the early part of the seventeenth century when the literary habit favoured long descriptive sub-titles. That of the "Paradisi" ran:—Or a garden of all sorts of pleasant flowers, which our English ayre will permitt to be nursed up, with a kitchen garden of all manner of herbes, rootes and fruites for meate or sause used with us, and an orchard of all sort of fruitbearing trees and shrubbes fit for our land, together with the right ordering, planting and preserving of them, and their uses and vertues.

About the end of the month Messrs. Hutchinson will publish Mr. B. L. Farjeon's posthumous novel, The Amblers.—Mr. Arrowsmith announces a sporting novel by Mr. Fox Russell, under the title, The Honourable Bill; and he is bringing out a sixpenny edition of Mr. Anstey's humorous story, The Tinted Venus.—Mrs. Hugh Fraser has finished a novel which Messrs. Methuen will publish, under the title, The Slaking of The Sword. They are also, this month issuing a new story by Miss Adeline Sergeant.—Miss Frances Powell is the author of a historical romance, which Messrs. Harper are publishing, The By-ways of Braithe. She will be remembered for that good volume, The House on The Hudson.—A novel of India before the Mohammedan conquest is appearing with Messrs. Macmillan. It is by Mrs. Horton Potter, and has the title, The Flame-Gatherers.

The Mikado has accepted—and by cable, if you please—the book Japan and the Japanese, which Mr. Heinemann is about to publish.—Canon Hansley Henson has a volume of sermons appearing with Messrs. Macmillan, under the title The Value of the Bible, and Other Sermons. They were delivered at St. Margaret's, Westminsters.—The second volume in Methuen's Antiquary's Books will be one entitled Remains of the Pre-Historic Age in England. The author of it is Mr. B. C. A. Windle.—Additions continue, from time to time, to be made to what we call fiscal literature, but booksellers report that there is now hardly any demand for it. Mr. Balfour's pamphlet, which has had a circulation of many thousand copies, is being translated into French. Many well-known writers have contributed articles to another volume of Printers Pie, which Mr. W Hugh Spottiswoode, with the assistance of Mr. Arthur Croxon, has edited. As in the case of last year's volume, the profits arising from the book will be devoted to a printers' charity.

We may still believe the story of Wolfe and Gray's "Elegy." Mr. Augustine Birrell, referring to the doubt thrown upon the story in Major Wood's "The Fight for Canada," says that in turning over a collection of autograph letters he has this week found a letter from Sir Walter Scott to Southey, dated September 22, 1830, "which seems to prove the truth of the story as conclusively as human testimony can prove anything." The letter relates to the fact that Southey had arranged to prepare the publication of Wolfe's letters, and Scott mentions for his use an anecdote which he had from first hand, and which he relates as follows:—On the night when Wolfe crossed the river with his small army they passed in the man-of-war's long boats and lunches, and the General himself in the Admiral's barge. The young midshipman who steered the boat was John Robison, afterwards Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh, a man of high scientific attainments. I have repatedly heard the Professor say that during part of the passage Wolfe pulled out of his pocket and read to officers around (or perhaps, repeated,) Gray's celebrated Elegy in a Country Churchyard. I do not know if the recitation was not so well received as he expected, but he said, with a good deal of animation, "I can only say, Gentlemen that, if the choice were mine, I would rather be the author of these verses than win the battle which we are to fight to-morrow morning." It must not be supposed that this was a matter of serious election, but it was a strong way of expressing his love of literature. I have (heard) Mr. Robison tell the story repeatedly, for his daughter became the wife of my intimate Friend Lord Erskine.

THE "Penang Gazette" whose offices were burned down on March 8th and which has, in consequence for some time, been published in reduced size has reappeared as an eight page paper. The publication of the weekly mail edition has also been resumed, its appearance having been much improved.

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THE MORAL.

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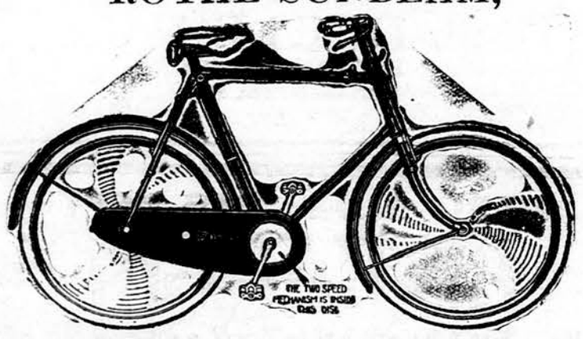

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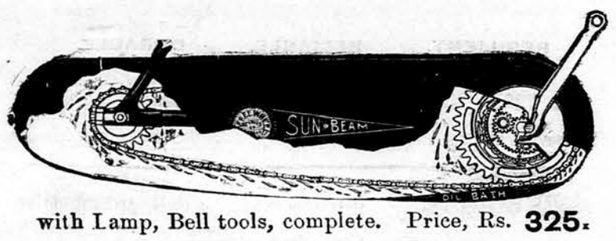

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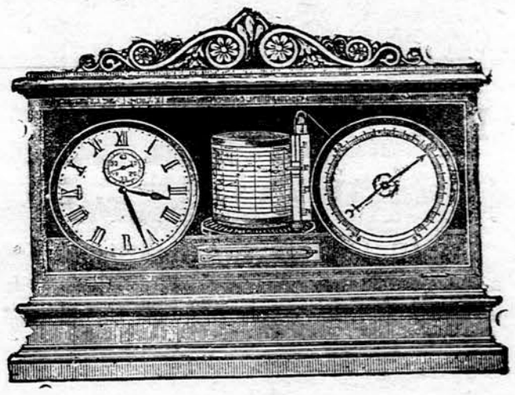

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